THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL

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TERMS OF THE WEEKLY:

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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THE CAMPAIGN.

Grand Republican Mass Meeting.

Speech of Hon. John A. Bingham.

Discussion of the Finances, the Tariff, the Fifteenth Amendment, and the Duties and the Responsibilities of the People.

[illegible]

Officers of the Meeting.

PRESIDENT,
Hon. Thomas Williams.
VICE PRESIDENTS.

[illegible]

[illegible]

THE HUMBOLDT MONUMENT.

Men there are whose names live through the circling years of time;
Each century fresh laurel wreaths their brows entwine;
While admiring thousands [illegible] their deeds to praise,
And monuments of love and glory raise.

[illegible]

A century has come and gone since Humboldt's birth,
Each year the world has seen and better known his worth;
[illegible]

Pittsburgh, September 13th, 1869.

PARKER'S LANDING.

Prospecting There and Thereabouts.

PROGRESS OF DEVELOPMENT.

The Way to Get to Parker's Landing Station—The Town on the West Side of the River—Amount of Oil Produced per Day, and the Number of Wells Going Down—Chances for Speculation—How Money is Made.

[illegible]

of Bear Creek, to a point on the river some distance above (opposite) the mouth of the Clarion, and its [illegible], as Colonel William [illegible] was wont to observe, on the east side of the river. This is about four miles in length, and with a varying breadth, just as the "conscience" of the speculator leads him to bore through the bluffs. He can run back from the river as far as he pleases, without any noticeable increase in the price of land. The average of the river bottoms, from the stream to the bluff, was stated to us to be near three hundred feet, but it must have taken a good deal of ciphering to get at this result. In our observations, we noticed that in many places the bluffs run to the water's edge, but this don't interfere with the great law of averages, as understood in the oil districts.

On the Parker Landing tract, commencing at its northern limit, there are the following producing wells. We take the figures as given to us by as reliable parties as the sanguine temperament of the oil producing country permits:

WEST SIDE OF THE RIVER.

[illegible]

EAST SIDE OF THE RIVER.

[illegible]

This makes a total daily production on the east and west side of six hundred and fifty barrels. These are not very large figures for the arithmetic of the oil regions, but we think they are correct—if any thing, under rather than above actual production.

The wells going down show better than any thing else the real state of activity in this territory. We have the annexed figures of wells in progress:

[illegible]

[illegible] monthly petroleum report is published this morning. It shows a large increase in the average daily production. The average production per day, for the thirty-one days in August, was 12,137 barrels. Total production since January 1st, 2,255,988. Total production the same time last year, 2,392,779. The largest increase in the production during the month, took place in the Church run district, near Titusville. There are three hundred and fifteen new wells drilling throughout the oil regions.

BLACK DIAMONDS.

Pennsylvania's Magical Mineral.

The Geni of Light, Heat and Industry—Of Ocean, River and Railway Commerce.

Collieries and Coal Trade of Pittsburgh.

One of the greatest aids to civilization is to be found in a single mineral deposit—coal. At the present day coal may be termed the real stable wealth of all manufacturing and commercial countries. Through the aid of this magical mineral we derive the comfort of artificial heat and light. It is the great aid in reducing the valuable ores to every form and condition required to supply the needs of civilization. In a word, it is the Geni of modern industry and progress, since it is essential to the successful operations of the factory, the steamer and the locomotive. Its presence suggests, and its use is synonymous with economy. The secret of the wealth and progress of more than one modern nation may be found in the statistics of this mineral. If we may be guided by the past, the future fame and wealth of a country may be measured by the character and extent of the area of its coal fields. In this connection the "reports from Her Majesty's [illegible]

[illegible]

Indiana, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, and other western and southern States. The only State that approaches Pennsylvania in the extent of her coal fields is Illinois. The coal fields of Illinois are said to contain 1,277,500,000,000 tons. Nearly all of the coal found west of Pennsylvania, however, contains a large per centage of sulphur. For all practical purposes, the coal obtained from our coal fields is worth twice as much as any bituminous coal in the country. Then there is the fact to be taken into consideration that our coal is easily obtained. The actual cost of mining coal in the Pittsburgh coal field may be estimated at from one-half to one-third of the cost of mining where deep shafts are required. Nature has kindly placed it at our hand, as it were. It is owing to these things that the coal fields of Pittsburgh are famed throughout the Union, over the commerce of which it is destined to exert a vast influence. Viewed in this light, it assumes a national importance.

Here is a deposit of mineral treasure equaling in extent the mineral fuel of Prussia, Austria, Belgium, Bavaria and Spain. The lowest estimate that could be placed upon the value of that portion easily obtained, namely two dollars per ton, would amount to $107,032,860,000. The value of the lower seam, as governed by the cost of mining by the method adopted in the English and French mines, would amount to more than half that amount. The magnitude of this vast local deposit cannot be comprehended, save by those who contemplate it as the great aid in developing the mineral resources of the nation.

It might be well to note in this connection the rapid development of the coal fields of Pittsburgh. Ninety-one of the hundred and thirteen collieries in and around this city were opened within a period of twenty years. Sixty-nine collieries were opened on the Monongahela river in a period of twenty years. In 1845 three mines were opened. In 1865 there were sixty-nine collieries in the five pools. Seven mines were opened in 1857, and *twelve* in 1864. Twenty-two collieries were opened on the Youghiogheny river during the same period. In 1865 six mines were opened upon this river. Every year, from 1845 to 1865, saw from three to six mines opened on the Monongahela. In 1845 Pittsburgh exported 2,660,340 bushels coal. The following year the amount was doubled. With the exception of 1856, every succeeding year showed an increase. In 1866, 34,716,500 bushels were exported. Last year we exported upwards of 40,000,000. These figures, it must be remembered, exhibit the exports by river alone.

In a local point of view, the benefits derived from the coal trade are manifold. The wealth, the fame, and the prosperity of Pittsburgh may be traced directly to the immense mineral deposit surrounding us. It is fair to presume that the aggregate interests at stake, and depending upon the coal trade of Pittsburgh exceeds one hundred million dollars. It is the corner stone of our existance as a manufacturing center. Cut off our supply of coal and at one blow the Geni of our iron mills and steel factories, of our blast furnaces, forges, foundries and workshops is blotted out of existence. The future prosperity and progress of Pittsburgh depends largely upon the foreign consumption of the jewels that have rendered her famous. In brief, to employ the language of one who appreciated the magnitude of the subject, our coal "is the mighty magnet that is attracting to our bounderies the iron ores from the mines of Superior and Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio, New York, and all sections of Pennsylvania, as well as the copper of Michigan and the cotton of the South."

In one word, cheap mineral fuel is one of the great wants of the day. Nowhere is this more apparent than in the great Ohio valley, which has depended largely upon the coal fields of Pittsburgh during the past twenty years. Economy warns every inhabitant of the Ohio valley to provide ways and means to secure Pittsburgh coal at moderate rates. And in order to insure this, it will be necessary for every one interested to protect navigation. Otherwise the fuel which now costs from twelve to fifteen cents per bushel in Cincinnati, will cost twenty-five and *thirty*. One year ago, when navigation was temporarily suspended, the cost of transporting coal by rail to Cincinnati was *twenty cents per bushel*.

Facts like these speak volumes. Such figures, if not eloquent, carry conviction to reflecting minds. Were it not for artificial obstructions, in the shape of bridge piers obstructing the free navigation of the Ohio, the cost of transporting coal to the towns and cities on the lower Ohio and Mississippi would be greatly lessened. If our law makers desire an argument against narrow spanned bridges, let them inform themselves concerning the magnitude of the coal trade of Pittsburgh. In it they will find a fair illustration of the future prospects of those Western States possessing similar deposits. In a word, if they desire to render artificial light and heat cheap to the masses; if they desire to promote industry, and aid commerce, they will see to it that navigation is not interfered with, and especially when an additional cost of $100,000 in the construction of a bridge insures a saving of millions to the mass. The true policy to be pursued is to preserve our great national highways of internal commerce. By adopting this policy in future, consumers of Pittsburgh coal at a distance will be accommodated upon moderate terms, and the exports will keep pace with the increasing demand. Should a different policy prevail, every additional artificial obstruction erected in the Ohio will cripple the trade by imposing needless restrictions upon navigation, and the exports of coal, instead of increasing to 80,000,000 or 100,000,000 per annum, will be confined to its present limit, for a time, and ultimately decrease, since it is apparent that the consumers cannot afford to pay the cost of transportation by rail. In a word, if the country desires to reap the benefit of its vast mineral deposits, navigation must be unfettered.

CALIFORNIA.

The Colfax Party and Mr. Seward—Observations of Choy Chew and Sing Man.

A San Francisco correspondent, under date of August 30th, states that the "Colfax party" have *done* California pretty thoroughly, and have seen all that is worth seeing. Mrs. Colfax was indisposed, and had to stop to rest a day or two before returning to San Francisco. They propose to visit Oregon before coming home, but are yet in doubt as to this.

Mr. Seward was at Victoria, whence he intended going to Portland, Oregon. After visiting Los Angeles, Santa Barbara, and possibly some other points, he will take a steamer to Manzanillo, where he will be received by a military escort sent from the City of Mexico by President Juarez, who will conduct him to the capital. They will pass through Colima, by the volcano now in fierce eruption for the first time in two hundred years, and will reach the City of Mexico from Manzanillo in about ten days. The Mexicans regard Mr. Seward, next to Juarez, as the chief defender of Mexican liberty against European intervention, and will extend to him a cordial welcome to the old palace of the Montezumas. From the Capital he will go to Vera Cruz, and from thence to New York *via* Havana or New Orleans.

Choy Chew and Sing Man have returned to San Francisco, and have been telling what they have seen on their recent trip through the Eastern States. They think Chicago is going to be a great city, owing to the rich farming lands by which it is surrounded, but they fear that the farmers are going to exhaust the land by their system of perpetual cropping without renewing. Choy Chew says the people are very liberal in Chicago, but not after the custom of California, therefore he thinks Chinese fancy goods would not sell so well there as in San Francisco. He says the ladies look at many things which they do not buy, and when they do purchase they want to buy below the price asked. On the whole, he thinks the Pacific States the best field for Chinese laborers and merchants, but in time many Chinamen may be employed in factories and on farms in the Eastern States. They found no Chinamen in Chicago, and only eighty in New York—these were all making a living, but nothing more. They are of the poorer class from Southern China, and are content with very little, which they earn by selling fruit, papers and such small things. They live much better than they could in China, but not so well as they could in California.

Choy Chew does not like Koopmanschap's Southern emigration scheme, and says he will not advise his countryman to go South. The coolies have been badly treated in Peru and Cuba, and he fears that in the South, where they are expected to supply the place of slave labor, the same thing may happen to them. He does not think the negroes will trouble the Chinese, but is afraid to trust the late slaveholders against whose oppressions there would be no remedy.

Lunar Heat.

Lord Rosse has been measuring, says *Once a Week*, the heat that comes to us from the moon. Using one of his great reflecting telescopes as a burning mirror, he has condensed the moon's rays upon one of the most delicate of heat gaugers—a thermo-pile. Without being able to determine by what fraction of a Fahrenheit's degree the lunar warmth increases the temperature of the terrestrial atmosphere, he has found, as an approximation, that the radiation from the moon is about the ninety-thousandth part of that from the sun. He conceives that the variation of heat from one satellite follows the same law as that of its light, viz., that we have most warmth from the full moon, and least from the nearly new. By comparison with the terrestrial source of heat, Lord Rosse estimates the actual temperature of the moon's surface at lunar mid-day to be about five hundred degrees Fahrenheit. This scorching results from the slow rotation of the moon, which makes its day equal to our month, and from the absence of any atmosphere to screen the lunar world. Years ago, Sir John Herschel, who has more than once proved himself a prophet by his sagacious interferences, remarked that "the surface of the full moon exposed to us must necessarily be very much heated, possibly to a degree much exceeding that of boiling water." Fontenelle and his followers to the contrary notwithstanding, the moon can be no place for living beings, unless they are salamanders.

It is reported from Washington that Gen. Butler will not be a candidate for the United States Senate against Senator Wilson, an understanding to that effect having been reached. Doubtful.

THE REGISTERED VOTERS.

Registry of 1869 as Compared with the Presidential Vote of 1868.

The Registers of the several districts in the county (with the exception of the Fifteenth ward, and Hampton and South Fayette townships), have made their returns to the Commissioners, from which it appears that the total number of registered voters in the county, exclusive of the three districts not returned, is 40,296. Adding to this the vote cast for President, in 1868, in the three districts named, and the result stands 42,280. The total vote polled for Grant and Seymour, last November, was 40,158. The apparent increase is therefore 2,122.

By comparing the number of registered voters in each sub-district with the total vote cast for President, as given below, it will be seen that in many of the districts the registry is considerably less than the vote. In the First ward, Pittsburgh, the registry is 211 below the vote; in the Second ward 261; Third ward 40 etc. In other districts the increase seems too large, as instance Reserve township, where we have a registry of 242 voters, against 95 voters polled for President.

The registry in some of the districts has no doubt been very indifferently done, while in others the lists are tolerably accurate. These lists will be open for additions up till within ten days of the election, which will serve to augment them very materially.

It will be observed that the disparity between the vote of last November and the registry, in some of the districts, may be accounted for by the making of new districts, several of which have been created since November last.

Below we give the vote for Grant and Seymour in 1868, together with the registry returned to the County Commissioners:

	Vote for President, 1868.		Registered Voters, 1869.
PITTSBURGH.			
First ward	844		633
Second ward	800		539
Third ward	570		530
Fourth ward	752		726
Fifth ward	972		816
Sixth ward	955		985
Seventh ward	765		611
Eighth ward	638		696
Ninth ward	776		935
Tenth ward	515		431
Eleventh ward	620		697
Twelfth ward	1,126		1,039
Thirteenth ward	378		499
Fourteenth ward	643		780
Fifteenth ward	557		Not returned.
Sixteenth ward	372		435
Seventeenth ward	733		762
Eighteenth ward	125		122
Nineteenth ward	374		417
Twentieth ward	360		335
Twenty-first ward	308		381
Twenty-second ward	179		188
Twenty-third ward	267		223
ALLEGHENY.			
First	988		879
Second	1,367		1,560
Third, 1st precinct	928		912
Third, 2d precinct	705		759
Fourth, 1st precinct	1,073		1,420
Fourth, 2d precinct	521		542
Fifth	720		852
Sixth	791		767
Seventh	613		868
Eighth	323		363
BOROUGHS.			
Millvale	97		153
Ormsby	278		239
West Pittsburgh	291		312
South Pittsburgh	494		511
Sharpsburg	449		351
Mount Washington	327		272
Bellevue	50		58
Monongahela	174		142
Birmingham, 1st p'ct	542		557
Birmingham, 2d p'ct	641		658
East Birmingham	1,257		1,366
Braddocks	227		228
Elizabeth	220		222
McKeesport	429		491
Sewickley	242		261
Etna	223		233
Tarentum	164		193
West Elizabeth	102		101
Temperanceville	359		439
Union	new.		172
TOWNSHIPS.			
McClure	413		537
Reserve	95		242
Wilkins	551		558
Lower St. Clair	658		681
Plum	293		311
Ross	385	1st.	138
		2d.	163
Penn	383		474
Union	308		284
Shaler	225	1st.	111
		2d.	123
Chartiers	375		377
Moon	251		265
Mifflin	689		700
McCandless	205		192
Snowden	248		258
Baldwin, 1st precinct	212		204
" 2d precinct	232		195
Crescent	62		80
East Deer	241		251
Elizabeth, 1st precinct	740	1st.	146
		2d.	109
		3d.	29
" 2d precinct	94	4th.	186
Fawn	140		140
Franklin	147		156
Findley	269		285
Harrison	303		296
Hampton	157		Not returned.
Indiana	429		482
Jefferson	336		358
Marshall	153		169
Neville	49		52
North Fayette	286		369
Ohio	348		139
Pine	142		159
Patton	223		222
Robinson	41	1st	177
		2d	355
Richland	133		146
Scott	289	1st	166
		2d	156
South Fayette	270		Not returned.
Sewickley	167		72
Upper St. Clair	160		167
Versailes	539	1st	111
		2d	611
West Deer	246		276
Killbuck	new		303
Leetsdale	"		126
Lincoln	"		200
Forward	"		257
	40,158		40,296
Add vote of Fifteenth Ward			557
Add vote of Hampton township			157
Add vote of South Fayette township			270
			42,280
			40,158
Increase of registry over vote			2,122

THE MILLIONAIRE CANDIDATE.

Asa Packer's Residence and Taxes—Facts and Figures.

The Mauch Chunk *Gazette*, a sterling Republican paper published at the home of Asa Packer's family, and where he abides off and on, gives facts and figures substantially confirming the statements of the COMMERCIAL relative to the twenty millionaire candidate's residence and his non-payment of taxes. It would seem from the article in the *Gazette* that Packer settled in Mauch Chunk in 1833, and made no organized resistance to the constituted local authorities from that time up to 1867, except in 1861, when, as charged by the *Democrat*, his party organ, he "rebelled against assessment for the purchase of a town bull." With the exception of this episode, he stood fair as a citizen until 1867, when the taxes were increased by reason of the Democratic rebellion. The increase of the poor tax added to the bounty tax, "proved too much for the patriotism of Mr. Packer." He was notified in due form by the proper officials, in July, 1867, that the following sums were due from him, to wit:

For State Tax	$2,832 71
For Special State Tax	557 96
For Borough Tax	5,767 17
For School Tax	9,228 88
For County Tax	9,228 88
For Poor Tax	5,767 17
Total	$33,382 77

He paid no attention to the notices, and when subsequently called on by the collectors, positively refused to pay, alleging, as an excuse, that he had got himself assessed down in Philadelphia, and should pay his taxes there. He was finally compelled to pay, although the people lost by costs and delay $2,002 84. The *Gazette* says:

> Thus Packer dishonestly attempted to cheat his own neighborhood out of $33,382 77 in taxes due the school children, the soldiers, and the unfortunate poor of the district, including many soldiers' widows and orphans; and actually did swindle the public treasury out of over $2,000, which it cost to compel him to obey the law. These facts are as disgraceful as they are indisputable. But they are not all.
>
> | | |
> |---|---|
> | The whole amount of his assessment here, in the year mentioned, was | $1,153,435 |
> | His real estate in this borough was assessed at | 25,050 |
> | Leaving | $1,128,385 |
>
> as the amount of his personal property—certainly small enough when it is admitted that his whole fortune now aggregates about $20,000,000. But to avoid contributing even his taxes to his own borough and county, he got himself assessed, as he told the collectors here, in Philadelphia. The books in that city were searched, and it was found that, truly enough, he was assessed there, but for how much? For a total of $16,500! This was made up as follows:
>
> | | |
> |---|---|
> | Mortgages | $ 5,000 |
> | Moneys on interest | 8,500 |
> | Salary as Vice President L. V. R. R. | 8,500 |
> | Two gold watches | 500 |
> | Total | $16,500 |
>
> With a fortune, which at that time—only two years ago—must have equalled at least ten millions, nearly all of which came under the head of personal property, he returns for taxation, a paltry sixteen thousand! His personalty, even at the extremely moderate assessment made by the officials here, amounted to $1,128,385; yet he goes down to Philadelphia and gives in $16,500. That is, while he only succeeded in chiseling down his assessment here, where something was known of his property, to less than a million and a quarter, he had the hardihood to go to Philadelphia, where scarcely anybody knew him, and return even one million, one hundred and twelve thousand dollars less.
>
> But, worse than all, this champion of Pennsylvania Democracy, this "Pride of our Valley," notwithstanding that he has *pretended*, for the last three years, to regard Philadelphia as his home, has not paid one cent of taxes there, and since the year 1867, when forced to pay, has paid no personal taxes here. Since he persisted in accounting himself a Philadelphian, the officers here concluded the succeeding year not to contest the matter again at so great a cost? but to let him pay in Philadelphia. The result has been that for 1868 and 1869, he has evaded payment on his personalty altogether! We have no space for comment and none is needed.

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THE disease which caused the death of General John A. Rawlins was not, as has been very generally supposed, tubercular consumption, but was an affection of the lungs superinduced by exposure during the Vicksburg campaign. He was first attacked with pleuro-pneumonia, followed by hydro-thorax and inflammation which produced cavities in the upper portions of both lungs. When General Rawlins first went to Washington as chief-of-staff at the army headquarters he was in such a condition as to excite great anxiety and uneasiness. His general health was very poor and he was wasted almost to a skeleton, but the skilful medical treatment he underwent caused a decided improvement. But he was obliged to exercise the greatest care in his diet and habits, and for nearly two years he lived almost wholly on raw beef, stale bread, soft-boiled eggs and milk. About ten days ago he dined with General Giles A. Smith and indulged in viands to which he was unaccustomed. His weak condition prevented the digestive organs from performing their work and severe hemorrhages, accompanied with fits of coughing and great loss of blood, utterly prostrated him. He never left his room afterward, but died at the house of his friend.

OBITUARY.

Death of James Marshall, Esq.

The community will be pained to hear of the death of James Marshall, Esq., who expired suddenly Thursday afternoon, at the residence of his brother-in-law, Mr. John Dean, Stockton avenue, Allegheny. He had been in his usual health, and was engaged in his ordinary business, up till within an hour of his death. While at the Farmers' Deposit National Bank, on Fourth avenue, of which he was President, he complained of being unwell, and left the Bank and walked to the glass ware house of Messrs. McCully & Co., on Wood street, for the purpose of seeing his son-in-law, Mr. Watson. On reaching the store he was quite unwell, and felt an oppression in the region of the chest. Mr. Watson ordered his carriage, and at once conveyed Mr. Marshall to the residence of Mr. Dean, his own family being at his country seat near Sharpsburg. On reaching the house he walked up stairs, and soon after requested his sister, Mrs. Dean, to furnish him with a bed. A physician was summoned, but he sank rapidly, and died in about half an hour.

Mr. Marshall was in the sixty-eighth year of his age, was one of our oldest and wealthiest citizens, and was widely known for his enterprize, energy and public spirit. He was born in Ireland, but was brought to this country when a mere boy, and settled in Butler county. He was the oldest, we believe, of five brothers—Judge Samuel Marshall, and William Marshall, who still reside in Butler county, and A. M. and Thos. M. Marshall, Esqs., of this city. When quite a young man, he removed to Pittsburgh, and soon after engaged in the grocery business, in a very small way, with a capital of two hundred dollars. It was impossible, however, that a man of his indomitable energy, his keen forethought, and business tact, should fail; and by patience and perseverence he built up a large and profitable trade. At the end of some twelve or fifteen years, he embarked in the iron business, which he prosecuted with marked success until within a few years ago, when he disposed of his foundry. While in business, he and others started a private banking institution, or savings bank, which, owing to its excellent management, soon gained the confidence of the public and was finally organized as The Farmers' Deposit Bank, now one of the most extensive and prosperous banks in the country. For several years Mr. Marshall had been President of this bank, and devoted nearly all his time to its interests. He was an excellent financier, a most vigilant and faithful officer, and was at his post when the death summons came. He was mainly instrumental in the organization of what is now the Second National Bank of Allegheny, and was several years President of the Board. He was also President of the Allegheny Gas Company and one of its principal stockholders. He was an Inspector of the Western Penitentiary, and his death will cause a vacancy in many of the public institutions and corporations of the county. He never sought public station, and never held any office higher than that of a representative in Allegheny Councils. He served as President of Common Council in 1855, and was President of the Select branch from 1859 to 1865, inclusive, but was obliged to decline a re-nomination in consequence of his age and increasing duties. While in Councils he was a faithful guardian of the city's interests, and was mainly instrumental in effecting the compromise of the railroad indebtedness of the city, which saved large sums to the taxpayers.

In the death of Mr. Marshall the community has lost one of its most active, influential and successful business men, and one in whose integrity and probity the public had reposed the most unlimited confidence. In this hurried notice we shall not attempt to speak of his social and personal characteristics; his ardent patriotism; his enduring friendships, and his constant solicitude for the best interests of his family and friends. He leaves a beloved wife and several children, together with a large circle of relatives, who will deeply lament his death. His family have the sympathy and condolence of the entire community in their sad bereavement. The funeral notice will be found in another column.

RUSSIA.

A New Sect of Religious Fanatics—The Springers—Tartar Revenge.

The increasing number of Russian sects appear to be little less than a vast religious disease. No sooner has the fanaticism of the Skopzen been unearthed and the leaders of the body punished, than other sects spring up, almost excelling the former in the extent to which human nature can be debased. We have now an account of a new fanatical religious body, whose dogmas and practices, though of a less dangerous character than those of the Skopzen, are still a sad picture of the religious life of the interior of Russia. The members of this new sect are called "Springers," and their worship shows itself in violent paroxysms, which lead to mystical dancing and vehement self-castigations. Therefore the name "Springers," or jumpers. The New York *Evening Post* has this account of this sect, communicated by a correspondent at Dresden:

The chief prophet of the sect is a rich old peasant of the Government of Tambof. The fame of this saint has spread as far as the Government of Saratov; and pilgrims in great numbers wend their way thence to the village of Uwarowo, the home of the prophet. Among a new batch of late converts were very many young women, who made the long journey. As these were returning home again, there being twelve wagon loads of them, they all fell into a state of ecstacy, between which condition and insanity is no appreciable difference, when they stripped themselves of their garments, and began a real witch-sabbath of flagellating orgies. One male member of the party declared himself to be Jesus Christ, and a female impersonated St. Barbara. The religious passion led to severe injuries being committed by the members upon each other.

The fanaticism went so far, indeed, that finally one woman was executed as a human sacrifice, though it was quite voluntary on her part, she being just as fanatically excited as the rest. She was bound fast to a spoke of a wheel, when the wagon was driven on, the wheel passing over her until the body was transformed to a perfect jelly. The most active of the party were the two who personified Christ and Saint Barbara. When the returning band reached the village of Pestchanka, in the district of Balaschou, government Saratov, the civil authorities stopped its further progress, and an investigation into their actions was ordered. Whatever new may now be revealed about their actions can hardly be surprising, after what has been revealed in the many similar sects which have of late been discovered.

The Russian journals also contain accounts of a fearful revenge taken by a colony of Tartars, which forms an excellent supplement to the above narrative. This colony are Musselmen, living near Balta, Western Russia. One of them had a daughter of extraordinary beauty, whom a rich Russian nobleman of the neighborhood chanced to see and immediately fell in love with. She returned his affection, and concluded to secretly leave her friends, follow her lover, be baptised into the Greek Orthodox Church, and then become his wife. The flight began successfully, but the two had hardly got ten miles away from the village, and entered a little wood, before they were surprised by hearing frightful yells behind them. It was the Tartars, who were in pursuit of them. The Russian, who was armed with a good carbine, took up his position behind a tree, and challenged his persecutors to come on. Two of them advanced, but being wounded, the whole party drew back for deliberation. They then began to collect dry wood together, with which they set the forest in flames. The two lovers met with a sad end. On the following morning they were found in each other's embrace, having been suffocated by the smoke. The perpetrators of this horrid revenge boast openly of it, and say, in palliation, that had the maiden become a Christian the whole village would have been dishonored.

INDIA.

An Eight Years' Pestilence.

The *Friend of India* says: It is almost impossible to conceive anything more deplorable than the state of the fever-stricken villages of Hooghly and Burdwan. The magnitude of the calamity and the utter helplessness of the people, while they excite our pity, almost lead us to despair. In the short space of eight years the fever has, it is calculated, swept away two-thirds of the inhabitants of the deserted villages. In some places the mortality has been far greater. When the East Indian Railway was opened, Pandooah was a flourishing town, numbering 6,971 souls. In 1862 the fever appeared, and since that time 5,222 persons have fallen victims to its attacks; and the miserable remnant wander like spectres round their malaria-stricken home, diseased in every limb, and bearing on their pinched and saddened faces the unmistakable marks of a lingering but early death. The state of the children, who have a lifetime of work before them, is even more deplorable than that of the grown up men. "I do not think," writes the Sanitary Commissioner after visiting these villages, "that I exaggerate when I say that five-sixths of the children under eight years of age have spleens *four times as large as natural*. Infants are to be seen like famished objects, bearing the expression of pinched and ghastly old age, their ribs starting outwards, and the usual tumid spleen bulging forward with ominous convexity. They more resemble the monstrosities one sees preserved in pathological museums than anything else. An atmosphere of silent despair seems to hang over the worst villages; and no wonder, for everything is rotting, the air, the ground, the vital organs of the people. Those who are not destroyed by malaria are disabled; industry is cramped; agricultural operations are impeded; misfortune and misery make their appearance; the people lose heart, and become the prey of bodily and mental distress such as would overcome the strongest."

"Defective drainage and impure drinking water are the two chief sources of the disease."

A SINGULAR NAUTICAL ENTERPRISE.

An Englishman Paddling His Canoe from New York to Texas.

A young Englishman by the name of Bennison, proposes to paddle his canoe from New York to Texas, and has actually set out and made Blazing Star, N. J., twenty miles in seven hours. The boat in which this enterprising young man has undertaken his long journey is only fourteen feet long, and weighs sixty pounds. It is built staunchly, yet lightly, of some tough wood, and is decked two-thirds over with mahogany. In the center is an open space where the rower sits, supported at the back by two upright slats of wood and a cross-piece, and protected in front by a leather apron, which buttons him completely into the boat. For cargo he carries only his rifle and ammunition and a few other articles packed away, and his propulsive power is given by a double-bladed paddle, made of ash, and weighing only two and a half pounds. He proposes to stop for food and sleep at such points as may be convenient. Mr. Bennison has paddled his boat up the Rhine and down the Danube and the Volga. His course now lies by river and canal to Amboy, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, to Pittsburgh; thence by the Ohio and Mississippi rivers to New Orleans, and then to Galveston or some other Texan port.

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WE knew it would turn out so. Chicago had a hand in the Oxford and Harvard boat race. The coxswain was a Chicago man, and he didn't know his business, but that fact Chicago says nothing about. Still better it should be so than that Chicago should not figure.

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1869.

GRANT AMONG THE PEOPLE.

The President who, though in office only six months, has introduced order, fidelity and rigid economy into the affairs of the Government, where before extravagance and fraud ruled, and, as a result, has reduced the National debt forty-nine millions of dollars, and prepared the way for a reduction of the taxes, will ever be welcome among the people. These facts constitute his passport to and among them—are the fulfillment of their hopes in electing him, and the ground on which they stand ready to pledge to him their support in the future. There is something so tangible and gratifying in these results, leaving out of view his transcendent military services, that nothing can shake GRANT in the affection and confidence of the American people. They have learned that in the administration of the civil affairs of the Government, he is just as much in earnest as when he proposed to "move at once" on the enemy's works in the days of his dawning greatness. As he neglected then a good many of the ways and means with which indifferent success had been achieved by others, so now, as President, he in many particulars departs from the paths of tradition and proceeds by original and the most direct routes to the object to be accomplished. The new things and ways at first not a little surprised the country—just as it was surprised when GRANT commenced his early military career in the Southwest—have come to be viewed as the effective methods of a new man who knows thoroughly what he is about, and can be safely trusted. It is precisely in this light that GRANT is viewed as he moves about among the people—their President, gaining a knowledge of their wishes, and the wants of the country. This going among the people, avoiding as far as possible all parade, has been referred to as a departure from the course of former Presidents, but the propriety and wisdom of such a course are fully recognized. The country knows enough of GRANT now to feel that as President he wears well. His administration is successful to an extent that fully satisfies the nation. There is peace and order on all our borders. The public credit was never so good. The country is prosperous. The prospect is assuring. The future is full of promise. We look ahead and aloft hopefully, confident that so long as GRANT remains at the helm, there will be honesty, economy and stability in public affairs.

THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

> There has been a movement set on foot by Gen. Butterfield of New York, to make Gen. [illegible] Secretary of War [illegible] —*Republic's Philadelphia Reporter.*

Why not stick to the CAMERON programme? Has the President knocked it in the head and have the inventors of telegraphic rumors gone to work in another direction to head off Gen. GRANT? Although everybody else has found out that Gen. GRANT does his own Cabinet making, the CAMERONS still insist on "running" him. To this end their machinery is at work continually. Their politics begin and end with the offices. Buying and selling them is their constant practice. They run the Legislature and railroads with equal facility, and are so foolish as to think they can run the President also. Money making is their sole object. It is their daily and hourly grief that so much revenue is collected and paid out and they have so small a share of it. They have a scheme on foot at the present moment to tap the revenue. They are burrowing and digging in secret to accomplish this. The will pretend to be favorable to GRANT till all hope of "running" him has died out, when they will turn against him,—mark that. Thus far their success has not been encouraging. Nor is there any prospect it will ever be. Just so much as Senator CAMERON as Senator is entitled to, will be accorded to him, and no more. But this will not satisfy him. Not only must friends be rewarded but enemies punished. His idea of administering the Government is to make money for himself and the set, who for this reason are ever ready to come and go at the crooking of his finger. At this moment they are engaged in a scheme of this description. But to enable them to work it, they must have the favor of the President. They are so bold as to attempt the breaking up of the Cabinet. In the recesses of it they dream of the possibility of getting closer deep into the treasury. This is the significance of the movement of the CAMERONS wherever they appear. This is the only kind of politics they have, and their patriotism and morality are on a par with their politics.

THE DANGER OF MINING.

It is not very long since the reflecting portion of the English people were startled by the statement, put forth authoritatively, *that a man a day is killed in the coal shafts of England*. Nearly six men are killed for every million of tons of coal raised in England. The dangers of mining in the English mines are many. First there are the dangers attending the fall of the strata beneath which the miner labors. It is from the constant caving in of the treacherous roof that the miner stands in greatest danger. Then there are the accidents arising from the explosion of fire damp by which scores of men are destroyed without a moment's warning. The coal pours out suddenly, sometimes continuously, its carburetted hydrogen gas, which, uniting with the air, creates the dangerous fire damp. Those who escape instant destruction by the explosion of the fire damp are reserved for the more horrible fate of dying from the effects of the "after damp" or "choke damp" which succeeds an explosion. In the English mines it sometimes happens that the miner breaks into old workings, the records of which are either lost or forgotten, when the poor miner is crushed beneath the weight of a ponderous column of water. It is not many years since the breaking of the machinery in the Hartley Colliery entombed two hundred and four men and boys, not one of whom survived. Within the short space of five months, in 1867, upwards of four hundred and eighty men and boys were killed in two large collieries in England, cut off without a moment's warning. One of the accidents was similar in some respects to the recent disaster in the Avondale mine.

The dangers of mining in the Eastern part of our own State, if we may believe the testimony of those conversant with the business, is, if anything, greater than those attending the operations in the English mines. In England, the operators are compelled to adopt such measures as will insure the thorough ventilation of the mines, two and even three outlets being furnished, through which, in case of an emergency the miners may not only obtain fresh air, but secure safe egress. It has happened that, in spite of all these precautions, hundreds of lives have been destroyed at once in the English collieries; but investigation has shown that the accidents were such as could not easily be foreseen or provided against. The case of the Avondale mine, however, is entirely different. Here we have two hundred men and boys caged in a series of chambers, the only entrance to which may be termed a rat hole. Into this single entrance the miners passed from the light of day to the darkness of the tomb.

There is something remarkable in the fact that most men engaged in perilous employments exhibit an utter disregard of and contempt for the dangers of their vocation. It has been aptly remarked, that the man who sinks a shaft extending hundreds of feet into the bowels of the earth becomes accustomed to the greatest depth, precisely as the builder becomes accustomed to the height of an edifice; but still this furnishes no reason for the neglect of the plainest precautions for the preservation of human life. The marvel to us is that men can be found so utterly insensible to danger as to subject themselves knowingly to the precarious issues of a mine like the Avondale, where there is but one opening, which serves the double purpose of an inlet and outlet.

In the coal fields surrounding this city, where the coal is easily worked and loaded, accidents from fire damp are exceedingly rare, but one fatal accident of this nature having occurred for many years. Nearly all the accidents which occur in our mines result from the dislodgment of large masses of the thick heavy scale found on the upper side of the stratum of coal, commonly termed "horseback." This horseback adheres to the roof after the coal is removed from under it. It should be the duty of the miner to remove it, but he sometimes grows careless, or is unwilling to devote the time required to remove the dangerous mass, and sometimes pays with his life the penalty. The dangers resulting from the generation of noxious gases in the coal mines in this vicinity are almost wholly avoided by drifting a passage to the side of the hill, or where this is not easily done, ventilation is secured by opening a passage through the roof.

The shocking calamity at Avondale, it is to be hoped, will teach our law makers to provide every necessary precaution for the prevention of accidents of a similar nature hereafter. The unavoidable dangers of deep mining are sufficient in themselves without adding to them by a neglect little less than criminal. Indeed, the system adopted by many of the operators in the Eastern portion of the State is viewed as in the highest degree culpable.

ENGLAND UNDER FREE TRADE.

The question of free trade or protection is fast becoming a political issue, and will sooner or later be determined by the voters of the country. The advocates of free trade in this country are now putting forth every effort to indoctrinate the people with their peculiar ideas, citing the beneficent influence of that system upon England. To show that their arguments are not based on facts and figures, we present a few truths taken from the Sheffield, England, *Daily Telegraph* of August 24, 1869, furnished to that journal by Mr. WOOD, one of the leading manufacturers of that country. After referring briefly to the fact that the voice of public opinion in England is beginning to make itself heard against free trade, Mr. WOOD gives the figures to show that the system is mainly chargeable with the half-starving condition of the people. As to facts and figures: In 1858, the total excess of imports over British exports was represented by £33,264,327, in 1860, this excess had reached £74,659,646, and in 1868, the total excess of imports over exports had amounted to the enormous and ruinous sum of £116,667,922. In 1855-56-57 collectively, the British imports from France averaged about £10,500,000, but in 1868, when the treaty between the countries had been in force about nine years, the imports from France reached the sum of £34,500,000. This shows a large balance against England in her foreign trade, and the enrichment of the French at the expense of the laboring population of Great Britain. Such articles as tea, coffee, sugar, etc., which England cannot produce, are admitted at heavy duties, while other articles, such as silks, woolens, cottons, hats, gloves, etc., which the British can produce and are starving because they have not protection to do so, are admitted free. Says Mr. WOOD: "The foreign masters can manufacture at thirty per cent. less than we can, and yet they can import their goods free." It is further shown that while the bullion in the Bank of England in 1855 was £20,327,000, in 1869 it was only £17,256,000—a decrease of £3,302,000. In the Bank of France in 1855 there was bullion to the value of £20,017,000, and in 1869 there was £47,102,111, or an increase of £27,084,864. These figures prove that France is thriving on the free trade treaty, while Great Britain is suffering great injury. As a further evidence of the pernicious effects of the system it is shown that about one in every eighteen persons of England and Wales is in receipt of parochial relief to sustain life. The cost of pauperism in 1868, as compared with 1855, is nearly double. Mr. WOOD concludes as follows: "Since 1855 upwards of three millions of our people have emigrated, and principally to *intense protective countries*, where their labor has found a better reward, but at the same time it has been the means of greater foreign production. We have tried free trade so long in the face of other protective producing countries that it is almost time we protected *ourselves*."

It will be well for the people to remember the above facts, particularly when it is known they are the views of a leading manufacturer of Sheffield, and contrast them with the specious arguments that are being scattered broadcast over the country by wealthy importers and the paid agents of the British manufacturers, whose half-starved mechanics and laborers are now crying out against free trade.

THE Railway Master Mechanics' Association of the United States is now holding its second annual session at the Monongahela House in this city. Fifty Master Mechanics, representing the leading railway companies in the country, answered at roll call yesterday, and the greater portion of the session was occupied in hearing reports on subjects connected with railway motive power. These reports are all ably written and contain information of great value, not only to manufacturers and mechanics, but also to the traveling public. Although the Association has been organized but a little over one year, its objects are regarded by railway managers and manufacturers as of the highest importance, and the most valuable results are likely to be attained through its instrumentality. A number of our leading citizens attended the session yesterday, and a formal communication was laid before the body, on behalf of our manufacturers, tendering the members the hospitalities of the city, and inviting them to participate in a banquet this evening. A report of the proceedings will be found on our fourth page.

IT is pretty well settled now that the cotton crop cannot fall much, if any, below three million bales, the proceeds of which will lift the South out of debt and give her a good start on the road to high prosperity. The period of the worm and other enemies has passed, the only drawback being the difficulty experienced in procuring help to gather the cotton. A wonderful change has taken place in the condition of the South. Instead of the poorest and least desirable, it is sending north the most desirable classes of customers, for they come with cash in hand or established credit. Another year of good crops will make the South by far the richest portion of our country.

A new scheme of swindling, having in view the withdrawal of thirty millions of gold, whereby those who pay duties will be compelled to buy it of the rascals, at exorbitant rates, is said to be on foot in New York. The prompt interposition of the Secretary of the Treasury is earnestly invoked to protect the business community. Better invoke the aid of the stern arm of the law, if there is any suiting the case. In San Francisco, when there was no law adequate to the emergency, Lynch law was invoked with happy effect, and this, too, when threatened with results less injurious than would flow from the success of the New York scheme.

THE cable reports an important movement on the part of the Cotton Merchants, Spinners and Manufacturers of Manchester for the purpose of considering the condition of trade in Lancashire. The evils of free trade are beginning to tell disastrously on the labor and capital of England. The cry for protection is already heard. The demand is put forth in the name of tens of thousands of idle, starving workmen, and millions of profitless capital. This comes at the precise, opportune moment when the Americans are invited to gaze upon the beauties of the British Free Trade system.

SPEAK no answer! PACKER and his supporters are dumb concerning the charge that he sneaks out of paying his taxes and saddles them upon those who are not so fortunate as to be worth millions or even thousands. Such a fact proven against a man asking credit at a bank or business house, would probably cause him to be instantly rejected. It covers the man's entire character. It reflects him like a mirror and causes him to be seen and comprehended at a glance by the whole world. The charge is no "electioneering dodge." It is a perfectly authenticated fact, which no one pretends to deny.

THE organized attempt of the CAMERONS to drive Secretary BOUTWELL from the Cabinet, in the hope of getting control of the revenue, will fail,—has failed. Indeed, we do not believe, it ever had the ghost of a chance of succeeding, although their raiders on the public treasury were injudicious enough to boast of the progress they had made. Between Gen. GRANT and Mr. BOUTWELL exist the most satisfactory relations, which the plotters cannot disturb. The country perceives in Secretary BOUTWELL as does the President, a faithful, able and eminently successful Cabinet officer. He is justified in his position by results which satisfy the country at a moment when mediocrity will not be tolerated, and when success must be actual, not implied. In securing his services General GRANT and the country were fortunate. The CAMERONS, however, demand his removal, and the appointment of "Don" or one of his sort in his place. But they may demand till the last moment of the last hour of General GRANT's term, without making the faintest approach to accomplishing their object. Did the case rest with the Legislature at Harrisburg or where the expert and liberal use of money would avail, the CAMERONS would probably meet with their usual success. Where those arguments are no of account they almost always fail.

PRESIDENT GRANT and family and General HORACE PORTER will start this morning in carriages for Washington, Pa., accompanied by Hon. WM. MCKENNAN, of that place, to whose family the object of the present trip into Pennsylvania is to pay a visit. Mr. MCKENNAN is a distant relative of Gen. GRANT, and the two families are intimate. Gen. GRANT and family will remain in the pleasant village of Washington till early next week, when they will return to the Capital, probably by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad via Wheeling.

VERMONT and Maine are true to the Republican cause and firm supporters of Gen. GRANT's administration. Prohibition in Maine tried hard to throw the State into the hands of the enemy, but the good sense of the people was sufficient to take care of the impracticables and the Democracy both. These latter elements worked together, but failed of accomplishing a result which would have been proclaimed as a verdict against GRANT's administration. Pennsylvania, we believe, will stand along side of Vermont and Maine. All the signs point to such a result.

IT is reported that when JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE left Washington in 1861 he did so intending to return and support the Union cause, but was persuaded against his judgment to rebel. We question the accuracy of the report. There is evidence that he was deeply tainted with the original sin of secession, and wanted to see the Union broken up. Should the truth of the report be established, BRECKINRIDGE will fall greatly in the estimation of those who, like ASA PACKER, supported him for President in 1860.

CINCINNATI and St. Louis both propose to increase their population by extending their city limits. Chicago has already absorbed pretty much all the territory that joins, but is to be beaten at her own game. It is necessary and proper that what once were the outlying districts should be consolidated with the cities of which to all intents and purposes they are now a part. Were Pittsburgh to do this to the extent that some cities have done and others still propose to do it, her population would be larger than any of the inland cities.

RUMORS concerning the "uncertain condition" of NAPOLEON's health, and the intended declaration of the Prince Imperial's majority on his following birth-day, are renewed by telegraph. The virtual abdication of the throne of France would of course be contemplated by NAPOLEON only as an extreme step, in view of death at no distant day, and whatever ground the rumor has must refer directly to the present state of the Emperor's health.

THE election of a Republican legislature in Maine, insures a Republican successor to Senator FESSENDEN, for which honor, the latest reports are, Gov. CHAMBERLAIN and Speaker BLAINE are the most prominent candidates. Although the State has many good men at present on the stage of action and confidence to raise them, she can hardly expect to match Mr. FESSENDEN in many a year.

MR. SEWARD has looked upon Alaska, and declares that while he has not seen a great deal of the country, he is pleased with the purchase. Of the climate, he thinks that "he must be a fastidious person who complains of climates in which, while the eagle delights to soar, the humming bird does not disdain to flutter." He says, too, that "not only have these skies been sufficiently bright and serene to give me a perfect view, under the stateliest parallel, of the total eclipse of the sun and of the evening star at the time of the sun's obscuration, but I have also enjoyed more clear than dark days in the early mornings and late evenings peculiar to the season." And if they have fewer unclouded [illegible] and settings in Alaska than in more southern latitudes, they have more frequent and more magnificent displays of the rainbow and the aurora. "And of all the moonlights in the world, commend me to those which light up the archipelago of the North Pacific Ocean." "The thermometer tells the whole story when it reports that the summer is cooler and the winter is warmer in Alaska than in New York and Washington." The country, too, must be healthy. [illegible] Of the streams, minerals, forests, furs, and other native riches of Alaska, Mr. Seward is almost enthusiastic.

THE *Ledger* refers to the trade of Philadelphia as encouraging. It says the merchants are disposed to husband their resources. This results from two causes. First, because buyers are coming in for supplies more liberally than was expected a few weeks ago, naturally making sellers less [illegible] in disposing of their stocks, and, second, because the banks are holding their purse strings pretty close, [illegible] adjusted in the last few weeks in consequence. Those are facts, says the *Ledger*, that have more direct and lasting effects than whole volumes of moralizing on [illegible]. We are very glad that Philadelphia is beginning to pick up. She will have to be lively to get even with New York, which, with its [illegible] railroads, has been doing a prosperous business, while her neighbors have been [illegible] their thumbs.

> [illegible]

Although the landlord's name is withheld, it is not difficult to guess where he lives. [illegible]

[illegible] going to New York will be surprised to know how much traveling they can do for six cents, on what is called the "belt railroad." [illegible]

THE Cuban Junta have subscribed $20,000 of Cuban bonds to the Rawlins fund. The bonds are said to be marketable to-day for twenty-five per cent on their face. [illegible]

THE editor of the Harrisburg *Patriot* makes a point of it that he has recently "conversed with a gentleman of strict integrity." The gentleman is entitled to sympathy, [illegible] that he belongs to the Democratic party.

PHILADELPHIA is discussing the question of monuments for the Park. [illegible]

AN elaborate statistical report in *De Bow's Review* is devoted to showing the natural adaptation of St. Louis to iron manufacture. Pig iron is now made at Carondelet at [illegible] ton; in Pittsburgh the cost is $30 75. [illegible] advantage of St. Louis.

ONE of the most singular [illegible] Adirondack lakes is, or rather was, Lake Avalanche, which lies between Mounts McIntyre and Colden, at the height of 2,900 feet above the sea, the highest lake this side of the Rocky Mountains. Mr. Verplanck Colvin writes to the Albany *Journal* that in a heavy storm [illegible] on August 20, the summit of Mount Colden was loosened by the heavy [illegible] and slid down into the lake, [illegible] two small lakes instead of one large one.

THE wool business in South America appears to be in a bad way. A Buenos Ayres letter states that sheep are going down in price rapidly, and wool is also declining, [illegible] that some predict that at the end of this year sheep will go [illegible] because the wool will not pay the expenses of shearing and marketing. [illegible] Many were bought at $2 gold, per head, and cannot now sell for one-fourth that sum.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

J. B. Lippincott & Co., it is said, have just concluded an arrangement by which they will hereafter be the exclusive publishers of the works of Washington Irving, in the various styles and editions as heretofore. It is regarded as an important addition to the publications of this house.

On the very day of the Avondale catastrophe there was a parallel accident in Missouri, where fire caught in the main shaft of a mine while fifteen men were underground. Seven made their escape by the car, but were badly burned. The others were rescued more or less injured after the flames were extinguished. One is expected to die.

Cheyenne is a town of some 3,000 inhabitants. A year ago it had 8,000, but White Pine and the Sweetwater mines have drawn most of its people away. Still the present population is permanent and valuable, while much of that which it has lost was of the shifting vagrant set that haunts new western cities. Cheyenne does a quite respectable jobbing trade, many of the merchants have stocks of goods ranging from $20,000 to $150,000 in value, and seem to sell quite as cheaply as dealers in Omaha. From being about the worst town in the United States, this has within a year and a half become a model of order and quiet.

It is stated that the Lyceum of the Prince Imperial at Vannes, in France, is about to experiment with a supposed discovery of Dr. Pagliti, to the effect that physically and morally weak children may be brought by the influence of electricity to a taste and ability for study and work; that by this wonderful agent, their whole nature, so to speak, is changed—the listless and dull to becoming bright and inquiring; the indolent, and, by consequence, the vicious, becoming useful and active.

It is a good plan to boil onions in milk and water; it diminishes the strong taste of that vegetable. It is an excellent way of serving up onions, to chop them after they are boiled, and put them in a stew pan, with a little milk, butter, salt and pepper, and let them stew about fifteen minutes. This gives them a fine flavor, and they can be served up very hot.

A new steam omnibus has been tried in Edinburgh. The engine, with an omnibus attached, was run up and down an incline to exhibit its speed and the ease with which it could be controlled. It went up the hill at the rate of seven miles an hour, and came down at the rate of nine. It turned in the road with far greater ease than if drawn by horses, was pulled up instantaneously at the word of command, and even backed up hill. The dexterity with which it picked its way between strings of cart horses, omnibuses and cabs, and the docility with which it stopped or turned whenever it was required, was marvelous.

Michelet admits that his estimates of the women he has written of are valueless because of his worship of them. His passion for Madame Guyon was so excessive that he used for whole days to sit before her picture, adoring, apostrophizing and invoking her sympathy, when he ought to have been writing. He married his second wife, a poor governess, because he detected in her a resemblance to this divinity of his youthful days. The manuscripts of the chapters of his French history relating to Joan of Arc are in many places blotted with tears.

A new German steamship line will soon be established between the Prussian port of Stettin and the port of New York. The preliminary steps of the undertaking have already been adopted, and in a few months two steamships of the line will begin their trips. Stettin is the capital of the Province of Pomerania, and is one of the most important of the Prussian ports. It is situated on the Oder, eighty miles from Berlin, with which it is connected by railroad. It is about time that Philadelphia was stirring herself.

FIGURES which come with a fair show of authority indicate an increase in the internal revenue of $25,500,000 for the year ending June 30th, 1869, as compared with the receipts of the previous year. The receipts upon whisky, incomes, tobacco, and stamps were, in round numbers, [illegible], while those of the preceding year, from similar sources, were [illegible]. This, too, notwithstanding the reduction of the whisky tax from two dollars per gallon to fifty cents. Of the four items named, incomes alone exhibit a falling off the decline being about $7,000,000. The advance in the product of the whisky tax has been from [illegible].

Large numbers of drovers from West Virginia and East Tennessee are constantly passing through Washington, transferring their stock to Northern pastures. Seventeen car loads of cattle passed through Washington one day last week, and the transfer continues in large droves. The drovers represent that the drouth in their localities is so severe that great injury has been inflicted on the farmers and stock raisers, and their present course is necessary to save them from large losses in the future.

The people of Illinois are to vote at the general election on the 2d of November on a proposed amendment to the State Constitution, which forbids the Legislature from relieving the Illinois Central Railroad Company from its obligation to pay into the State Treasury either the tax or the per centum of its gross receipts, stipulated in its charter.

Two hundred negroes are said to be studying for the priesthood in Rome. That is a sign that if the Pope is a shrewd propagandist he is certainly not a bad humanitarian. These colored men are intended for their brethren in the South, in which Rome's first argument is that it has educated two hundred of their kind.

Mr. Fisk contemplates building a steamer to run between New York and Albany, 460 feet long, 90 feet beam, with a 110-inch cylinder, which, when completed, will overtop any steamer in the world in size and magnificence. The boat is to leave New York at eight o'clock in the morning and return the same evening.

The dashing and eccentric Countess Rattazzi is engaged on a new operatic work (words and music) of which the celebrated poet is the hero. She could find few subjects with more dramatic effects, with more picturesque and varied incident, or capable of more sensational treatment.

Adieu to chignons. The Empress has decreed that the high puffs and frizettes shall no longer exist. The long chatelain braids, looped at the back of the head and falling to the shoulders, are hereafter the style. There is an evident trace of the changes in the Empress's sentiments in those modes of hair dressing and the fashions which follow them. In her brilliant prime she emulated the splendor and frivolities of Marie Antoinette's court and the concubines of La Vallière and Pompadour. In her pensive and graceful decline she reverts to the staid and exclusive manners of the ancient chatelaines.

It is proposed to cut a canal from the five lakes in South Carolina, forming the head waters of the Ashley river, to the navigable portion of the river, in order to render easy transportation for the phosphates recently discovered there. The cost is estimated at about [illegible], and it is said over $6,000,000 worth of the deposits can by its means be transported cheaply to Charleston.

The foreign importations at New York last week amounted to $6,387,674, of which $5,191,807 was dry goods. Among the general merchandise were the following items: [illegible]

Mr. Greeley thus throws cold water on the "third party:" "The National Temperance Convention at Chicago is likely to be remembered rather for its excellent intentions than its wise performances. We doubt whether the formation of a temperance party in opposition to the leading political parties now in existence is either timely or practicable, and we cannot but regret that the wise counsels which were urged at the Convention did not prevail."

It seems after all that the statement that the Pope had invited Protestant bishops and clergymen to attend the approaching Ecumenical Council in Rome was a mistake. The Pope's two letters to Greeks and Protestants are published in London; but while they affectionately urge Protestants to seek the Catholic church, they say nothing about their attending the council.

The three great anthracite coal companies are the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, the Delaware and Hudson, and the Pennsylvania. Of these the second has subscribed [illegible] to the fund and the last $5,000. The first, which is the wealthiest of these great corporations, is the owner of the fatal mine, and up to a few days ago had subscribed nothing for the relief of the Avondale sufferers. They did indeed pay the funeral expenses of the victims.

There was a curious bet made by two sisters, daughters of a wealthy farmer, at a horse-race in Dubuque last week. The eldest bet on *Wild Rose*, the terms being that if she won the youngest sister was to remain single for the term of five mortal years; but that if she lost, she must marry, within four weeks a young man of her acquaintance. *Wild Rose* lost; the elder sister is therefore held to the terms of her contract, and being of true grit, declares that she will stick to her agreement.

It is believed that during the next twelve months, fully a hundred thousand persons, both native and foreign born, will remove and settle in Kansas and the States beyond. It is reported that villages are springing up in every direction, where a year ago there was nothing but prairie, without a village or even a hut. At Laramie, 572 miles west of Omaha, there was not a house to be seen two years ago, and now the traveler meets with a flourishing town, with 1,500 inhabitants, a fine railroad depot, a good hotel and large stores.

Baron Delessert, celebrated in Paris for his great wealth and admirable gallery of pictures, is no more. Saturday night he sat up all night writing his last will and burning papers he wished to destroy. His tasks ended about 5 A. M. He took from a panoply of curious weapons a heavy leather pistol. He loaded it with ball, sat in an arm-chair, aimed the muzzle at his heart, fired, and fell back dead.

The excursion of California pioneers will leave San Francisco for Chicago and the East, via the Pacific Railroad to-day.

Science threatens us the extinguishment of "the dusty miller." A method has been discovered of making bread without grinding the grain, and a patent has been taken out for the process. In making bread from flour there is much waste, 100 pounds of grain yields only 112 pounds of bread. By the new process the same amount of grain will produce 155 pounds of bread. Moreover, the decomposed and lost gluten in the old process is preserved in the new.

George Wilkes and Ward, the famous oarsmen, both witnessed the great boat race and both describe the same in the last *Spirit of the Times*. Mr. Wilkes attributes the Harvard defeat mainly to errors of training, over excitement and ill condition. Ward still insists on the superiority of the Harvard stroke, although nearly everybody else has given it up.

STATE POLITICS.

Bedford county promises an increased Republican vote in October next.

The Democrats of Montgomery county, at their county convention on Tuesday last, nominated Hon. Owen Jones for the State Senate, and James Eschbach and J. C. Harvey, for Assembly.

The Republican ticket for Lehigh county is as follows: Assembly, James J. Biery, Sylvester L. Giering; Prothonotary, Paul Balliet; Clerk of Orphans' Court, W. H. Deshler; Clerk of Quarter Sessions, William Stewart; Register of Wills, Joel P. Geiger; Treasurer, Solomon Kline; County Commissioner, Joseph Hasser; Director of the Poor, Charles W. Wiegand; Coroner, William H. Romig; Surveyor, J. P. Kistler; Auditor, Levi Werley; Trustees of the Academy, William G. Ramsey, George K. Reeder.

Alexander Montgomery, the Democratic nominee for Assembly in Armstrong county, declines to run upon that ticket.

The Republican conferees from Bedford in the Senatorial district having been assailed by a clerk of one of the houses at Harrisburg, Reagy by name, for withdrawing from the conference and denouncing the nomination of Alex. Stutzman, have issued a card in which they say: "So far as our action in connection with that conference is concerned, we are personally responsible for it. Having no personal aspirations to gratify, and with a consciousness of having acted from honest motives, and with a view to the permanent good of the Republican party, we are willing that our action shall be approved or condemned, by the honest, thinking Republicans of Bedford county, and not by fledglings who have no loftier political aspirations than *fat clerkships* at Harrisburg."

The Republicans of Juniata county have nominated the following ticket, viz: Assembly, Noah Hertzler; Prothonotary, Lewis E. Atkinson; Treasurer, Jacob Bergy; Commissioner, John Heckman; Auditor, Jerry Frankhouser. Resolutions indorsing the course of Hon. J. R. Robison in the Senate and Hon. Amos H. Martin in the House, and the course of United States Senators Scott and Cameron were adopted; also the following: "That the appointment of W. W. Davis as Assistant Assessor of Juniata county is offensive to the Republican party, as he openly proclaimed himself a Johnson man, was a member of the Johnson State Committee, a Johnson postmaster, editor of a Johnson paper, and only announced himself in favor of Grant a short time before the campaign closed."

The Republicans of Susquehanna county have presented the following ticket: For Representatives, Almon P. Stephens, Harvey Tyler; Sheriff, Wm. T. Moxley; Prothonotary, Capt. Warren F. Simrell; Register and Recorder, Captain Jerome R. Lyons; County Treasurer, Benjamin Glidden; County Commissioner, Preserved Hinds; County Auditor, Henry M. Jones; Coroner, Dr. Calvin C. Halsey.

The following is the Perry county Republican nominations: Assembly, Jesse L. Gantt; Associate Judge, Geo. Stroup; Register and Recorder, George C. Welker; Commissioner, Z. Rice; District Attorney, S. H. Galbraith; Treasurer, Wm. Tressler; Poor Director, John Newcomer; Auditor, John Michener.

"Invisible" writes from Harrisburg to the Blair county *Radical* as follows: "I have it on good authority that the Governor will speedily sever the red tape tie which binds the law officer to the Commonwealth and respite that gentleman from the cares of musty parchments and legal intricacies. For all practical purposes the imaginary gentlemen, John Doe and Richard Roe, are as much Attorney Generals as Mr. Brewster, and the people have agreed that the fiction must stop. My esteemed friend, Elisha W. Davis, is figuring for the Speakership of the next lower House. There is an old saw about catching the hare before skinning it that I think applicable to Elisha's ends. Last year his majority was considerably below three hundred, and it is certain he was more popular than now. Just here let me say that in 1861 Mr. Chase, of Crawford, was a member of the lower House, and toward the close of the session spent much time setting up the Speakership for himself, never doubting that he would come back a second term. By-and-by the primary election came on and Mr. Beatty was nominated—that's all. Mr. Davis may be served at the General as Mr. Chase was at the Primary Election. My advice to Elisha is to drive slow. Elections, like lightning, strike very queerly sometimes. Col. Gibbs used to say there were three things not embraced in the doctrine of foreordination—the verdict of a jury, the result of an election and who a girl will marry."

PERSONAL.

Any one at all conversant with the traits of the Beecher family know that the authoress of the Byron Scandal will not remain quiet under the severe castigation which she has been receiving from the American Press. If a dozen trans-Atlantic trips, the expenditure of a small fortune in ocean telegrams, and the employment of the remainder of her days are necessary to the obtaining of additional facts and testimony bearing on this matter, Mrs. Stowe will obtain them. She is the last person to succumb under an adverse fire, however overwhelming. We may therefore rest assured that the September *Atlantic* paper is but the beginning of the end of a matter which should never have been disturbed, assuming that Mrs. Stowe had conclusive proof of all she asserted. While she remains silent now her friends affirm that she is gathering materials for an immediate counterblast, to be followed by others in regular succession.

A correspondent speaks of Mrs. Robert E. Lee as "greatly changed by time and still more by disease." He says: "The charm of her manners still continues, but her body has been terribly afflicted by rheumatism, which has made her such a cripple that, for some years past, almost from the commencement of the late war, her only locomotion is effected in a chair with wheels, which is moved about by servants. In spite of this affliction she is a most agreeable and cheerful old lady, receives every one with a smile, and converses upon all subjects with intelligence, vivacity and good humor."

The Toronto *Christian Guardian* says of the second Commodore Vanderbilt: "Mrs. Vanderbilt belongs to a wealthy Southern family, her mother being a cousin of Mr. Vanderbilt's. She is a relative of Bishop McTyeire, of the Southern Methodist Church. She is about thirty years of age, tall and queenly in form, and beautiful in feature, and, what is better, is an accomplished Christian lady, a worthy member of the Methodist Church, and an active worker in Church and Sabbath School work."

Here is what Robinson says in his Diary about R. W. Emerson: "It was with a feeling of predetermined dislike that I had the curiosity to look at Emerson at Lord Northampton's a fortnight ago, when, in an instant, all my dislike vanished. He has one of the most interesting countenances I ever beheld—a combination of intelligence and sweetness that quite disarmed me."

Senator Anthony tells this of Fessenden: "His heart was tender as a woman's, and an appeal was never made in vain to the kindness which ruled his character. Once an estrangement between him and a Senator, not now a member of the body, occurred on account of words spoken in debate. After a few days, the Senator sent him from his desk, a note—'If I have offended you, I ask your forgiveness; if you have offended me, I have forgotten it.' Mr. Fessenden did not keep back his tears, when he crossed the chamber to shake hands with his old friend, from whom he has been temporarily separated."

The will of the late Henry Keep makes his wife sole executrix, and leaves all his property, worth about $4,000,000, to her and his daughters, his two sisters, and two sisters of his wife.

The *Gazette Musicale*, a Paris paper that pretends to authority on questions of music, affirms that it has positive knowledge that Adelina Patti (Marquise de Caux) has entered into a written agreement with Strakosch to come to the United States on the 1st of September, 1871, and to give during the ensuing eight months one hundred representations, for each of which she is to receive 10,000 francs in gold, Strakosch paying also the expenses of the trip, and depositing with the Messrs. Rothschild 100,000 francs as security that he will carry out his part of the contract. The *Gazette* says that with this series of performances Patti's career as a singer will absolutely end, and that she will thereafter reside in Paris as the *Marquise*, and no longer as the *Diva*.

The English Government gives a yearly allowance of $60,000 (gold) to Prince Alfred, the second son of Queen Victoria, whose recent extra expenditures in Australia have aroused so much ill feeling in England. With such a salary, even a royal Prince ought to have a little to spare for gifts and presents, without charging them as a special draft upon the public treasury.

Major Powell, of the Colorado exploring expedition, wrote to a friend, saying that the expedition had been a success, and that he expected to be at home in two weeks.

One of the officers attending the Governor General at Halifax, saluted the Prince with his hand instead of his sword. The story goes that in the Crimea he was convicted of an offense punishable with death, but, by high influence, he obtained a commutation of sentence by which he was placed on half-pay, and had his sword riveted to its scabbard.

Private letters from Italy announce the death of Thomas H. Hotchkiss, the young American landscape painter, formerly of New York, but of late years a resident of Rome. His death was quite sudden, and was the result of hemorrhage of the lungs.

James Gordon Bennett is so seriously ill that a cable dispatch has been sent to his son, who is now in Europe, to return home at once. For some time past Mr. Bennett has shown signs of failing health, but recently dysentery has set in of so malignant a character that his friends are seriously alarmed. He is at his country seat at Washington Heights. Mrs. B. was at last accounts in Paris. All Mr. B.'s rare powers of mind are quite impaired by his bodily infirmity.

STATE NEWS.

The Erie Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church will meet in Franklin on Thursday, September 30th.

Robert Sellers, of Franklin, fell dead while in the act of dressing himself on Monday morning last. He was eighty-five years of age.

The wife and daughter of John Purcell, a resident of Titusville, were fatally burned on Thursday. The mother was feeding a fire with petroleum, when the can exploded, setting fire to the clothes of herself and daughter, inflicting such injuries as caused death Friday afternoon.

On Friday morning, as an engineer named Newton, on the Barns & Breton well, Cadwallader tract, Church run, was washing the boiler with benzine, it took fire and exploded, enveloping him in a sheet of flame and setting fire to the engine house. Newton was badly and probably fatally burned, and the engine house was destroyed.

The West Pennsylvania Synod of the Lutheran Church will meet in Gettysburg, Wednesday evening, September 22. The Synod at one time embraced the territory of Pennsylvania west of the Susquehanna river and hence its distinctive name. Three other Synods (Central, Allegheny and Pittsburgh,) have since been organized, and the West Pennsylvania now extends only over four counties, Adams, York, Cumberland and Franklin.

The veterans of 1812 residing in Erie county met in Erie on Friday. Resolutions appropriate to the occasion were submitted by the committee selected for that purpose, and a memorial presented asking that the present members of Congress from the Erie district take such measures as will insure pensions to the survivors of the war of 1812, to which they think they are entitled. Speeches were made by Messrs. Galbraith, Lowry and King, and the reunion was in every respect a happy occasion.

Mr. John McCormick, a resident of Middlesex, Mercer county, was killed by freight train No. 3, on the Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad, on the night of the 3d inst., while attempting to jump on the train.

THE COAL AND IRON MONOPOLIES.

IRON.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

DEAR SIR:—Having made answer to the charges of the Chicago *Tribune* against the bituminous coal interest, I wish to reply to its indictment against the iron makers of Pennsylvania. It resorts, as was to be expected, to the super-semirable statistics of Hon. D. A. Wells, Special Commissioner of Revenue, for evidence against them, and the last official report of that officer should be credited with the following miss-statements of the *Tribune*.

"A ton of foreign pig iron cannot be imported and sold in New York for less than $42 00 of currency. A ton of the same character of iron can be produced in Pennsylvania and sold at a liberal profit at $26 00. * * * The exclusion of foreign iron by the enormous duty and freights, enables the iron makers of Pennsylvania to sell their iron for cash at $41@42 per ton. * * * The production of pig iron in Pennsylvania is probably 1,200,000 tons which cost, liberal profit included, $26 per ton, and which sold for $41@42 per ton. * * Has not the country paid these iron men enough bounty?" &c &c.

The Chicago editor might as well talk of the cost of a yard of broad-cloth, as of a ton of iron, for there are as many kinds, and there is as much difference in the value of one as of the other. Certain special qualities of iron, imported for special purposes will command $42 per ton. The quotations of pig iron in the New York market are of standard brands of gray forge and foundry metal, more expensive to produce than the generality of iron used in the country, and if sold by the manufacturer at the quotations, they yield nothing like the average profit of capital invested in other pursuits.

A large portion of American pig iron may not cost more than $26 at the furnace, but the cost of transportation, of which Mr. Wells and the Chicago *Tribune* take no account, will bring it up nearly to the market price, leaving but a moderate profit.

If the Chicago *Tribune* was sufficiently practical to know that the generally estimated cost of a ton of wrought iron is ten dollars more than two tons of pig iron, and that the average price of wrought iron is about $80, he could see that he has been imposed upon, and that no such price can be obtained for pig iron as he quotes.

I am well assured that the experience of the largest consumers of pig iron in the country will show that pig iron has not netted the furnaces more than $30 a ton, anything over that being consumed in freights. The average cost of metal purchased by the Cambria Iron Company during the present year, as shown by its books, has been $35 about $5 of which was the average freight from the place of production to the company's mills. Having good reason to believe that this iron was not produced for less than $26 a ton, and considering the outlay of capital and risks of the business, can it be said that the manufacturer had an unconscionable profit?

It is not true that the American iron manufacturers have been or are making enormous profits, as charged by Mr. Wells, and there can be no good motive in giving his misrepresentations or mistakes wider circulation. Like Illinois farmers, or Chicago grain dealers, they are willing to take the highest market price for their commodity, and so long as they get it fairly, and do not combine to corner the market Chicago has no reason to complain of them.

Conceding that the business of making iron is now fairly profitable, and that this result is distinctly attributable to the duty, I cannot see the consumers of pig iron are likely to be benefitted by a repeal of the duty. By maintaining the present situation we will be sure of a supply and may expect to reduce the cost through greatly increased domestic production. The business of making iron is free to all, and there is great store of raw material easily accessible. Within the year large furnace tracts containing quantities of rich ore have been sold at less than the surface of the land is worth for agricultural purposes, and opportunities of making favorable investments are constantly offering. Certainly the free traders, who have capital enough, and sufficient intelligence, do not believe the statements of Mr. Wells or they would "make iron instead of making mouths at those who do."

Repeal of the duty would at once effect a considerable reduction in the price. The purpose of its advocates would not be accomplished, without a check to domestic production, with consequent embarrassment and loss to manufacturers, resulting, in many instances, as experience has shown, in a total loss of invested capital and permanent cessation of industry. The deficiency in the domestic supply would have to come from abroad, and demand for foreign iron increasing, its price would be raised, and all the benefits promised the consumer from reduction or repeal of the duty would be neutralized, as has always heretofore happened. The only person benefitted in the end would be the maker of foreign iron. At present it only gets into our market by stooping, for meeting domestic competition and the duty, the manufacturer abates something of his insured profit. He is directly interested in a reduction of the tariff, and it is not surprising that persons whose futures depend upon the extension of foreign trade in this country should do what they can to remove any barrier to its success. The organization of freetrade leagues and the purchase of controlling interests in leading newspapers for the purpose of effecting a repeal of duties, should be avowed as legitimate business transactions, and not awkwardly covered by a pretense of disinterested philanthropy.

I think it is clear that if it were possible to largely increase the consumption of foreign iron, without destroying the power of the people to purchase and pay for it, it would result in bringing up the price of iron in the foreign market, and then it must rise here. The operation, in its various styles, would present the following phases, with which the country is only too familiar:

Loss of business by American manufacturers.

Loss of revenue to the Government.

Large prices paid by consumers of iron.

Large profits realized by foreign manufacturers.

Of course this could endure but for a short time, and there would be, as there always has been, a return to the policy of protection.

There is now produced in this country annually about 1,600,000 tons of pig iron, of which about one million tons are made in Pennsylvania. Against this we have in the year ending June 30, 1869, an importation of but 137,042 tons. Any tampering with the present tariff which would reduce domestic production to the extent of 150,000 tons, and oblige us to call on England for that much additional, would run up the price more than the duty now imposed. The production of railroad iron in this country will probably amount to 600,000 tons in the present year. The importation of the year ending June 30, 1869, (an increase of over sixteen per cent. upon the previous year,) amounted to 298,713 tons. If we should call upon England for twice this amount what would be the price of rails in Great Britain? At present, even under our inflated currency, American rails are selling at $75 00 to $78 00, and only those of superior reputation bringing the latter price. In 1853, after the American mills had been broken down, and while England held our markets, English rails were sold up to $80 00 in specie. Having recovered from the shock, resulting from the tariff of 1846, the country was able to consume rails and took about 300,000 tons, which ran up the price as I have stated, and it stood up until reduced by domestic production. The foreign iron manufacturer is pressed down by the duty, and we get but the surplus of his stock. When we begin to demand from him the goods usually taken by his regular customers, the price rises very fast. The longer we can hold the foreigner in this way, the more we may extend and rely upon domestic production, the more we may draw to us skilled workingmen, and the result must be to gradually equalize the cost of production at home and abroad, and to reduce the price of iron while ensuring a steady and ample supply.

Conceding that the manufacturers of pig are getting more than their share of profit, may not the law of supply and demand be trusted to effect equalization? I think so. Nothing can prevent it except the threatened repeal of the duty, which may keep capital out of the business.

The effect of the free trade press to excite prejudice, and array one class against another, and one locality against another, is to be deprecated. The interests of the West and the East, of the farmer and iron maker are the same. If the manufacture of pig iron is profitable, is not other business also profitable? And if we enter into the question of bounties it would be well worth while to call attention ence to the bounties the country has paid to the agricultural interest. It has received the full gift of farm lands of immense value, government subsidies to railroads have been necessary for its benefits, the agricultural bureau with its distributions of plants and seeds, its government experiments and costly publications, is no slight tax, while the bill for exploration and military protection of the frontier may be debited to its account. Compared with the difficulties it had to encounter, it has received much greater aid from the Government than the manufacturing interests, and has made much larger profits. Being about equally interested as a producer and purchaser of iron, I would be very glad to have the price cheapened by an increased domestic supply, and many agencies are at work to bring about this result. I would not advise, however, anybody to invest money upon the calculations of the Chicago *Tribune's* editor. Many a sanguine capital has been mined by an exhibition on paper of such anticipated profits, and those who have succeeded in the business owe their success to such hard work and careful management as is rarely given to any other pursuit. Iron making is not the sort of gift enterprise in which everybody draws a prize.

T. J. MORRELL.

About the Emperor's Malady.

The Paris correspondent of the London *News* says: There are reiterated rumors that the Emperor has refused to be operated upon by Dr. Nelaton because Marshal Niel died after being attended by that eminent surgeon. This story has given rise to a palpable mistake by a French paper, which says that Dr. Nelaton's hand shook from a feeling of immense responsibility. The doctor is the last man to be checked by a weakness of this kind. The origin of the tale is a statement, probably untrue, that the Emperor said he had *la main malheureuse* (an unlucky hand) with Marshal Niel. There is much evidence that, beside the malady last alluded to, the Emperor is afflicted with a disagreeable, often painful, but seldom dangerous affection, called in French *hemorroides*.

The *Public* says that "his chronic malady, rheumatism, did for a time affect the bladder, and render the action of that organ very painful, but that now this complication, which was never dangerous, has completely ceased. His Majesty's general health has greatly improved—he sleeps better, and his appetite is better."

IMPORTANT STATISTICS.

How Honesty Works in Collecting the Revenue.

Sixty-Four Millions Under Johnson and One Hundred and Seven Millions Under Grant—Facts for the People to Study.

The Treasury Department makes the following estimate of internal revenue tax collections for the current fiscal year, ending June 30, 1870:

From spirits	$45,000,000
From tobacco, cigars and snuff	30,000,000
From incomes, &c.	35,000,000
From stamps	17,000,000
From all other sources	40,670,000
Total	$167,670,000

Receipts of internal revenue taxes for the periods named, respectively:

From January 1st to June 30th, 1869	$85,984,000
From January 1st to June 30th, 1868	64,468,000
Gain	$21,516,000

Receipts from stamps for the periods named:

From March 1 to September 1, 1869	$8,276,987 49
From March 1 to September 1, 1868	7,322,914 71
Gain	$954,072 71

Receipts of internal revenue taxes for the periods named:

From March 1 to September 1, 1869	$102,910,553 52
From March 1 to September 1, 1868	94,553,246 27
Gain	$8,357,307 25

Gains and losses in internal revenue tax—collections for last half of fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, as compared with same for corresponding period of fiscal year ending June 30, 1868.

	Gain.	Loss.
On Spirits	$15,286,000	
On tobacco	4,082,000	
On fermented liquors	76,000	
On gross receipts	41,000	
On sales	165,000	
On incomes	1,864,000	
On banks	112,000	
On passports	8,000	
On gas	135,000	
On stamps	850,000	
On special taxes (not included under spirits)		$205,000
On legacies		177,000
On successions		111,000
On penalties		388,000
On salaries		222,000
Totals	$22,619,000	$1,103,000
Deduct losses	1,103,000	
Total gain	$21,516,000	

Quantities of spirits in distillery warehouses July 1, 1869:

State.	Wine gallons.	Proof gallons.
Alabama	1,006	1,039
Arkansas	5,160	5,869
California	10,158	13,435
Connecticut	3,015	3,015
Georgia	2,895	2,953
Illinois	938,653	1,314,892
Indiana	789,727	856,676
Iowa	11,693	15,133
Kentucky	7,429,541	8,528,274
Maine	15,145	15,445
Massachusetts	82,367	83,044
Maryland	558,562	596,412
Michigan	13,847	15,872
Mississippi	3,000	3,415
Missouri	75,367	94,414
New York	633,692	639,855
New Jersey	2,339	3,422
North Carolina	6,487	6,490
Ohio	1,520,740	1,683,360
Oregon	420	547
Pennsylvania	2,719,215	3,878,751
Rhode Island	1,831	1,810
South Carolina	598	647
Tennessee	74,543	81,254
Virginia	54,919	61,780
West Virginia	228,998	340,536
Wisconsin	100,449	138,251
Washington Territory	2,538	2,822

SPIRIT STATISTICS.

During two years, ending June 30, 1869.

	NO. G'LNS.
Withdrawn from bonded warehouses from July 1, 1868, to June 30, 1869, produced prior to July 1, 1868	24,148,227
Produced from July 1, 1868 to June 30, 1869, on which tax was collected	37,861,104
Total withdrawn for consumption from July 1, 1868, to June 30, 1869	62,009,331
Withdrawn for consumption and export from July 5, 1867, to June 30, 1868, (4,227,101 gallons of which was exported without payment of tax)	10,936,647
Total excess for that period	51,072,684
On which tax was paid, produced from July 20, 1868, to June 30 1869 (11 months	37,861,104
Produced after July 20, 1868, and in warehouses July 1, 1869	18,322,473
Total produced and accounted for during the year 1868-9	56,183,577
" 1867-8	16,396,351
Total excess for the year 1868-9	39,787,226

RECAPITULATION:

Old whisky produced prior to July 1, 1868	24,148,227
New whisky produced from July 20, 1868, to June 30, 1869	37,861,104
New whisky in bond	18,322,473
Total accounted for	80,331,804

MR. GREELEY ON WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

The Distinction Between the Sexes.

In the *Hearth and Home* Mr. Greeley prints what he terms "My Notions of Woman's Rights." We give those of his views, which will most attract public attention:

I hold that God created our race, male and female, with clear-seeing intent that it should thereby be rendered more efficient, nobler, happier, than it otherwise could be, and that this diversity relates not to a single function merely, but extends to our entire physical, intellectual, and emotional nature. * * * I hold that the appointed sphere of man is broader, not higher, than that of woman—that the household is her kingdom, within which her influence should be paramount, and her decisions have the force of law. * * * I affirm the right of woman to do whatever she can do well, even though her ability be exceptional, and not common to her sex. But even in that case, I would have her work by herself, or with companions of her own sex, as far as possible. The promiscuous employment of men and women in shop or field has hitherto led to gross irregularities and corruptions, and I do not believe the time near at hand when such commingling may confidently be expected not to result in such lamentable consequences. * * * As to government: I heartily wish the women of our country, and of each State, would choose their wisest and best to assemble as delegates, consider the needs and wrongs of their sex, memorialize Congress and their respective legislatures for the removal of those wrongs. I am confident that such delegates, fairly chosen by the general voice of their sex, would make no demand that I would not heartily second. * * * As to employment for woman, I hold that there is an immensity of work to be done that specially pertains to the sphere of woman, which goes undone or done very badly and expensively because most women reject it. * * * Hence, I welcome the agitation for Woman's Rights and Female suffrage, as disturbing a stagnation which involved "the pain without the peace of mind." The issue will not be such as the agitators contemplate, for Nature is too strong for a will even so stubborn as Anna Dickinson's, a persistency so dogged as Susan Anthony's; but the fountains of the great deep will be profoundly stirred, and the result cannot fail to be wholesome. Woman is insisting that her share of the world's work be allotted and secured to her, and the demand however unwisely urged or mistakedly directed, is substantially just.

An Illustrious Pensioner.

Benjamin F. Perky, a pensioner, residing at Fort Wayne, Indiana, relates the following reminiscences, which show that Mr. Perky well deserves the mite he draws from the Government.

My grandfather, Christopher Perky, built the first mill in the western slope of the Alleghenies, on Redstone, Fayette county, Pa., in 1754. He was from Prussia, Germany, and was in the battle of Braddock's Field, in 1755, and afterwards with Gen. Wolf, at the taking of Quebec, in 1760, and afterwards passed through the war of the Revolution.

My father, Daniel Perky, born in 1764, at Redstone, Pa., came to the "Western Territory" with Anthony Wayne, in 1793, I think, and was a soldier through the war of 1812-15. I had two brothers with Gen. Winfield Scott, through the Mexican war.

My two and only sons enlisted in the war of 1861, on the 19th day of April, 1861, and were in the service over four years each. My wife devoted her whole time for four years in getting up and helping the aid societies of Trumbull and Stark counties, Ohio, without any compensation from Government or any other source. I have myself recruited nearly eight hundred soldiers for the service in Ohio and Indiana, without a dollar expense to the United States Government or any one else, except the county of Belmont, Ohio, paid me ten dollars.

My sister, Mrs. Elizabeth Rummel, of Hamilton, Steuben county, Indiana, sent seven sons to the army; two died, and two sons-in-law—her only ones.

Of my father's descendants—thirty-four in all—sons and grandsons were in the war of 1861, besides numerous others of more distant relation.

I myself enlisted as a private on the 13th day of August, 1862, in the 52d Ohio Regiment, Volunteer Infantry, Colonel Dan. McCook, at the age of fifty-one, and continued in the service until disabled by the falling of a box from a Government wagon upon my spine, producing a paralysis of the left arm and side. After being discharged I recruited over 600 volunteers at my own expense.

I was in the battle of Perryville, Kentucky, and had the honor of receiving an ounce ball in my right eye.

[From the Toledo Blade.]

A Very Short Epistle from Mr. Nasby.

PEPPER'S TAVERN, HOLMES CO., OHIO,
September 1, 1869.

I hed parshelly prepared an appeal to the Democrecy uv Maine, Ohio and Pennsylvania, but jest ez I wuz a finishin uv it up, that infamous wretch, Pepper, came in with hisbill for board. I can't liquidate it, and I am preparin to be ejected from the premises. Ez I know from experience what method will be adopted to remove me from the house, I hev stuffed the sheets from my bed in the seat uv my pantaloons. Thus genius mitigates evils wich it cannot altogether avoid. The sheets will ease the kick, and kin be sold for enuff to pay raleroad fare. Let Pepper come; I am prepared.

I shel go to Mock Chunk, Pennsylvania. Asa Packer, our glorious standard bearer, hez twelve millions uv dollars, and I want to get in afore it is all gone. Ez the leaders uv the Philadelphia Dimocracy hev hed full swing at him for over a month, I must make haste. In the general bleedin the old man hez subjected hisself to it would be an infamous shame if I don't get a few drops. O, that Pendleton was old, and rich, anxious to be governor. O, how I envy them Pennsylvania Democrats who have Packer in hand! It's better for em than a gold mine. But—

I hear Pepper's steps on the stairs. Adoo.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY,
(Wich wuz Postmaster.(

ROSS BROWNE's disreputable letter to the Shanghai merchants has called forth a letter from Hon. Jas. L. Kiernan, late United States Consul, in which he says:

During my residence in China I have had much experience among the Chinese, and traveled the empire extensively, and I can state without fear of refutation from any fair and discerning party that the Chinese are, summing up all their virtues and defects, not a whit inferior to any people; that they are ready and willing to accept of improvements when they are introduced by genuine parties, and not, as almost invariably heretofore, by associations of swindlers and adventurers—by those who hold the theory that a Chinaman has no rights which a Caucasian is bound to respect—and that I believe they will accept Christianity when it becomes Christianity to them. Certainly their experience since the opening of China has not been such as to render them in love with our Christianity. The Western Christians, particularly the British, have been cruel and exacting in their military operations, swindling and unscrupulous in their mercantile transactions, and licentious and degraded in their habits.

The jury in the case of Wm. J. Abrams, on trial in Indianapolis for the murder of Jacob Young and wife one year ago, returned a verdict of murder in the first degree, and sentenced him to imprisonment in the penitentiary for life.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 9, 1869.

A beautiful autumnal day has enabled the population of the city to join in the funeral ceremonies. At the War Department the arrangements were perfect and the great double column of over a mile in length formed and moved with entire order and promptness. Only those who were personally or officially connected with the late Secretary were admitted to the building, the rooms being small. At first they were given up to the wife, with a small circle of relatives who arrived with her by the morning train. The services were short. As Mrs. Rawlins, supported by Gen. Parker and her father, subsequently passed across the grounds of the War Department to the carriage in front, deep silence fell upon the files of soldiers and the great masses of citizens, and the sympathy thus tendered followed the line of march, which from the White House to the Capitol was crowded on both sides of the avenue. With the exception of the full band, richly uniformed battalions, masses of cavalry and two of the finest batteries of artillery in the army, there was nothing in the scene that looked like display. All seemed solemn, and from the heart this feature of the funeral was generally commented upon, and distinguished it in a very marked manner from the usual hollow mockery of a great public pageant. There was less escort of military than at the funeral of Mr. Lincoln, but about the same number of carriages. The two battalions of infantry and the cavalry marched in column of companies, and artillery with section front. The carriages were two abreast. The column thus formed was about a mile in length. Nearly all the prominent officials, civil and military of the government now in the District, were in the procession, and a large number of citizens, ex-army officers and quite a representation of Congressmen came from other cities. The State Republican Committee of Maryland and a large delegation from Virginia were present. The Secretary of the Cuban Junta was sent over to participate, with a dispatch from Senor Lemus saying he had been commissioned to represent the Junta, the Cuban Minister and people of Cuba at the burial of Secretary Rawlins. At the Congressional Cemetery a very large concourse had gathered. Here the burial service of the Methodist Episcopal church was read, and the exercises closed with the singing of a requiem by the Beethoven Club of this city, and full salutes of artillery and infantry.

Gen. Sherman Secretary of War.

The President to-day appointed General Sherman Secretary of War. This is not an *ad interim* appointment, which, under the law, it would be necessary to renew every ten days if it was the desire to retain the same person, so Sherman has been appointed Secretary of War in fact. He will continue to hold the position in the same way that General Schofield did. General Sherman will, however, only retain the office till the President decides upon a new Secretary.

Personal.

Both the President and Attorney General leave for the north to-night.

Secretary Cox is still on Long Island with a sick son.

Judge Jere. Black arrived to-day. He has not yet fully recovered from the effects of the accident on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

Respect to the Memory of Senator Fessenden.

Public business will be resumed again to-morrow. The Treasury Department will, however, be closed again on Saturday as a mark of respect to the memory of Senator Fessenden.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 14, 1869.

Economy in the Patent Office.

The expenses of the Patent Office under the new management are rapidly decreasing. On July 1st there was an unexpended balance of last year's appropriation of eighteen thousand dollars. This sum will suffice for all current expenses until the end of September. There will then be on hand thirty thousand of the appropriation for this year. Aside from this saving the entire work of the office has been performed with fifteen less clerks than the law allows. To-day, for the first time, the Commissioner's desk was entirely cleared of all the back business which had accumulated during the previous administration. Besides the savings mentioned, the old appropriation was so managed as to pay for the year's expense of photographing and manifolding drawings, which amounts to twenty-five thousand dollars.

Don Cameron and the War Office.

The paragraphs floating over the country connecting Don Cameron's name with the position of Secretary of War, have been set on foot and kept alive by men of no character at home or here in Washington. These professional adventurers first imposed themselves upon certain parties of standing, and from the latter the statements were made, and found their way into the newspapers.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 15, 1869.

Receipts and Expenditures.

The following from the books of the Treasurer give a correct statement in detail of the receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869: Receipts from customs, $179,998,426; internal taxes, $159,122,249; public lands, $4,020,285; miscellaneous sources, $27,752,785; total, $380,893,745. Expenditures—civil service, $56,324,061; pensions and Indians, $35,519,349; war, $78,502,433; navy, $20,000,759; interest, $130,694,292; total, $321,041,091; excess of receipts over expenditures, $49,852,651.

Internal Revenue.

The estimates at the Internal Revenue Bureau of the receipts for the quarter ending September 30th place the amount at $50,000,000 against $39,000,000 for the corresponding quarter in 1868.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 15, 1869.

GEN. SICKLES'S INSTRUCTIONS.

It is ascertained from a reliable source that Gen. Sickles was not authorized to make any demand upon the Spanish Government. He was instructed merely to act discreetly, but with earnestness, as mediator between that power and the Cubans, on a basis already published, for the independence of the island. Leading members of the Government favor the proposition, but are not free at present to finally accept it.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

The Administration has not, contrary to report, restricted Minister Motley in the reopening of negotiations for the settlement of the Alabama claims although it was thought at one time that he received his instructions. It would be inexpedient until the excitement in England caused by the Senate's rejection of the Clarandon Johnson treaty had subsided, before even entertaining the subject with Her Majesty's Government, but it was never contemplated that Mr. Motley should neglect any favorable invitation or opportunity to renew negotiations. It is no secret that he was especially instructed on the subject of the naturalization protocol ratified by the Senate, but Parliament has yet to pass the law necessary to carry it into effect. He has since been engaged in a negotiation of a consular treaty, a measure considered of much importance by this Government.

SECRETARY BOUTWELL.

Secretary Boutwell arrived here this afternoon by the day train from Boston and is stopping at the Astor House.

THE AVONDALE DISASTER.

The Verdict of the Coroner's Jury—The Cause of the Accident—Recommendations of the Jury.

PLYMOUTH, September 15, Midnight.—The jury has returned the following verdict: That the said Palmer Steel and others came to their deaths in the Avondale mines; that the cause of their death was the exhaustion of atmospheric air, or a prevalence of sulphuric and carbonic acid gases in the said Avondale mines, caused by the burning of the head house and breaker at said mine, on the sixth day of September, thereby destroying the air courses leading from the mine through the shaft; that the flames originated from the furnace in the mines taking effect on the wooden bracket in the up-cast air course leading from the bottom of the shaft to the lead house. The jury regard the present system of mining in a large number of mines now working by shafts as insecure and unsafe to the miners, and would strongly recommend, in all cases where practicable, two places for ingress and egress, and a more perfect ventilation, thereby rendering greater security to the lives of the miners under any similar accident.

The Commercial Aspect of the Cuban Question.

There is a commercial, as well as a humane, side for us of the United States to consider in connexion with the prolonged conflict in Cuba. While it continues, the plantations are handed over to destruction. The returns of the sugar and molasses exports show a large falling off from last year, while tonnage is diminished to correspond. Production is going behind fast, and will travel much faster that way another year. Fifty millions of dollars is what Cuba was assessed for by Spain, previous to the outbreak of the rebellion. Such a sum is too considerable to be yielded by Spain without reluctance, and far too large a revenue to become the spoils of a protracted war. Were the island free and independent, American commerce would feel the effect of the new rule instantly; in its present state it provokes indignation that the work of devastation should be longer permitted to destroy American interests and Cuban property together. The torch of the incendiary has already been applied to the rich sugar estates in the western department, and in the state of alarm throughout that department there will be a smaller sugar crop secured next season than the last. There is estimated to be a quarter of a million of able-bodied slave laborers on the island, whose labor, at six dollars per month, would amount to eighteen millions of dollars per year—or more than one-third of the sum total yielded by Cuba to the treasury of Spain in a time of peace. Were slavery abolished, that is what free labor would at once be worth. If Cuba were independent, as soon as she recovered from her losses she would betray the stimulus of her new life in the increase of her productions, and the United States would inevitably be a large sharer of her prosperity. These are thoughts that naturally make Americans impatient of the perverseness of the power now ruling Spain.—*Boston Post.*

THE last horrid invention of fashion is the bird hat, which is copied from the English modes for ladies this fall. The round hat is entirely covered with the breast of a partridge or golden pheasant as it was stripped from the bird; and, to add to the *tout ensemble*, the head of the creature, with uplifted beak and angry eye, is put on as a crest, peering and pecking directly on the front. It is a horrid and savage fashion, age-looking suggestive of bloody fingers and greasy scalping-knives. The gentle maiden of the avenue might add a lock of hair torn from the head of her worst enemy or most devoted lover. With a spear in the end of her parasol, and a Japanese death's-head rattling among the charms at her watch guard, the war paint on her cheeks, and this deadly signal on her brow, she is far from a pacific or alluring creature. We suggest for this coat of arms the old legend:

> "I bear a pie picking at a piece;
> Whoso picks at me, I will pick out his nese
> In faith."

The Germans of New Haven, Conn., celebrated Humboldt's centennial birthday yesterday with a large procession in the morning and exercises at Miller's Garden in the afternoon, and by a dance in the evening. The Yale Scientific School was elaborately decorated. The exercises were generally participated in by the scientific men of the city.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Cuban Question.

MADRID, September 15.—The journals of this city assert that the Government recently addressed a letter to the Great Powers respecting a note from Minister Sickles on the subject of the reconstruction of Cuba, and replies favorable to the rights of Spain were received from England, France and Austria.

The Cotton Interest.

LONDON, September 15.—There was a large meeting of cotton merchants, spinners and manufacturers held at Manchester last evening, for the purpose of considering the condition of trade in Lancashire. Speeches were made and resolutions adopted; one of the latter asserted that it was expedient to form an association to urge Parliament to grant an inquiry to ascertain the causes of the depressed state of capital and labor. It was also resolved to hold a series of public meetings in the principal towns. The want of reciprocity, the French treaty and the system of American imports and English exports were generally condemned.

The French Cable.

BERLIN, September 15.—In consequence of the restriction of the French Atlantic Cable Company, the Federal telegraph administration of the North German States has resolved to forward all telegraphic dispatches for America *via* Valentia, without exception.

The Irish Church.

DUBLIN, September 15.—The General Synod of the Irish Church assembled yesterday at St. Patrick's Cathedral. There was a full attendance. A protest against the act of disestablishment was passed by a unanimous vote. A scheme for the formation of a church body, consisting of one hundred and twenty-four representatives, was submitted.

The International Workingmen's Congress.

BASLE, September 15.—The International Workingmen's Congress convened yesterday. A large number of delegates were present. Congratulatory letters and dispatches from all parts of Europe and North America have been received. A letter from the German workmen of New York city, regretting their inability to send a delegate, and a communication from the National Labor Union of the United States, were read. Mr. Cameron, an American delegate, made a long speech, and invited delegates to attend the National Labor Congress to be held at Cincinnati in 1870.

Affairs in Paraguay.

PARIS, September 15.—Advices have been received from Paraguay to the 9th of August, *via* Rio Janeiro. The Provisional Government had been established at Asuncion. It consisted of three members, Reduga, Suraga and Viverela. The allies had commenced activ operations. The Count D. Eu had carried tw Paraguayan fortifications and occupie Venezuela. Gen. Osorio menaced Penebuy and Gen. Barreto had commenced a flank movement on Asurra. The Brazilian fleet attacked Penebuy and Sapuge and took man prisoners. Reinforcement from Matto Grass and the Argentine States had arrived. New of a general attack on the last stronghold o Lopez was expected.

Health of the Emperor.

PARIS, September 15.—The Emperor preside to-day at the Council of Ministers. The officia journals announced the health of the Empero as restored. *La Patrie* states that the Empress will leave again for the East on the 30th inst. General Prim was accompanied by Silvela an Olozaga on his visit to the Emperor. It is understood the Cuban question was discussed a the interview. Gen. Prim is well satisfied wit his reception. He will return to Madrid o Saturday next.

Gen. Prim and Cuba.

MADRID, September 15.—The *Imperial* says General Prim has sent a telegraphic dispatc to the Government here declaring he will hesitate at no sacrifice to subdue the insurrectio in Cuba.

The Czar and the Ecuminical Council

LONDON, September 15.—The report is repeated that the Czar has forbidden the admittance of Russian Bishops at the Ecuminica Council. Telegraphic communication between Russia and China has been interrupte by inundation in the vicinity of Lake Baikal. The wires are prostrated for miles and man stations have been destroyed.

A New Line of Steamers.

LONDON, September 15.—Monthly service o a new line of steamers between London an Aspinwall will commence in January.

The St. Leger Race.

LONDON, September 15.—The leading even at Doncaster to-day was the race for the S Leger. Pretender was the favorite, betting o him being even at the start, but the race wa won after a close and exciting contest by Per Gomez by a neck, with Martyrdom second b three-quarters of a length, and George Osbal diston third, the latter leading Pretende who was fourth, half a lengt Time of St. Leger, three minutes and twenty one and a half seconds. Distance, one mil six furlongs and one hundred and thirty-tw yards. The Broadgate Park stakes were wo by Perfume, and the Corporation stakes b Barrier.

The Turco-Egyptian Question.

A rumor is in circulation that a conferenc will be proposed on the Turco-Egyptian question. Russia and Prussia maintain an att tude of reserve, and other powers are not di posed to accept the proposal, because the regard the question as merely a matter of ir ternal administration of the Turks.

Granting Pardons to Fenians.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* to-day maintains th the argument against granting pardons t Fenians on the ground of prudence is strong as the argument upon the question justice. There can be only two construction put upon such an act, both mischievous. O class will regard it as an act of cowardic and the other as the inauguration of a care of revolution.

THE INQUISITION.

More About the Imprisoned Nun.

The discovery of the nun imprisoned in th Carmelite nunnery in Cracow has created suc a sensation that it has been thought necessar to publish an official report on the circun stances of the case. In the meantime the nu has been taken to a hospital, and a judicial inquiry has been set on foot, from which no o is to be screened by any sort of privilege.

While the authorities then mean to do wh is their duty, there was for several days danger existing of the population of Craco taking the law in its hands. The day after th discovery was made crowds assembled befo the nunnery in menacing attitude, but th authorities succeeded in pacifying and disper ing the excited crowd without its committi excesses. Not so the next day, when, att breaking the windows, the crowd forced th outer door of the nunnery and penetrated in the court-yard; before, however, more mischi could be done, the police and a detachment troops succeeded in dispersing it.

On Saturday the attack was once more r newed on a larger scale, but the convent bei guarded by soldiery, the crowd, yelling a shouting, only broke the windows which h escaped the day before, and went off in a bo to the Jesuit monastery, the attack up which had not been foreseen. The massi outer door resisted for some time the efforts the crowd, but some young men having climb over the walls, the door was at last forced, a in rushed the crowd.

The Superior of the monastery and anoth Jesuit tried to pacify the crowd, but they we insulted and ill-treated, and it was only t timely arrival of a large force of soldiery whi prevented further mischief, by arresting som forty of the ringleaders. The crowd, yelli and shouting, went on to the monastery of t Franciscan Brethren; but by this time t authorities were on the alert, and no furth mischief was done. Both the Mayor and th Government Commissioner published war ings against any repetition of the excesses, a the papers all advised the public to wait for t result of the regular inquiry which had bee set on foot. The result has been that the e cesses have not been repeated since Saturda A petition is, however, it is said, being set foot, praying for the removal of the Jesuit The significance of all this is not a little i creased by the fact that Cracow has alwa been considered one of the strongholds of cle cal influence.

Several items of intelligence has transpir in connection with this mysterious affa Thus, according to a correspondent of t *Presse* from Cracow, the informant in t affair has been discovered. It is a certain Grutierowski, the proprietor of an intelligen office, who informed the tribunal that he w the author of the anonymous letter which l to the discovery. According to the version cu rent in Cracow, Father Lavkowiez, a Carmeli monk, who has been a long time confessor the nunnery, but who some time ago le Cracow for Trzebina, when in a state of intox cation discovered the mystery to the pari priest, who in his turn told it to his cousi the above mentioned proprietor of the intel gence office. Strange to say according to rumor, the said Carmelite monk died on t 25th in the Carmelite monastery at Czerna, that the chief witness is removed just at t most opportune moment.

The *Kraj* again, a paper which appears Cracow, publishes in a special edition a sto which may well be in connection with t whole mystery. It is as follows: In the mon of April, 1848, a patrol of the National Gua remarked, about one o'clock in the morni a traveling carriage before the entran of the Carmelite nunnery. Curiosity a suspicion induced the young men on guard stop the carriage, which was just starti Two of them went to the carriage door, saw the carriage two men, one of whom held on knees a woman in a nun's dress, and havin night cap on her head. While the Natio Guards asked questions of the men in t carriage the woman jumped out and ran in the court-yard of the convent. One of t Guardsmen ran after her, and, in spite of h entreaties, would not let her go. The noise the midst of the night awoke the nuns a servants of the convent. When the nun marked this she cried out, "I am lost!" a fainted. What happened to her afterward unknown. The patrol arrested the two m and led them towards town, but, moved their entreaties, and seeing in the wh matter but a love adventure, the patrol, co sisting of students of the University, let th go. The Cracow paper now thinks that th may be some connection between this adve ture, which happened in the year 1848, and t mystery lately discovered, and that by looki over the lists of the National Guards then isting, and tracing those who were on du the connection between the two might be tablished.—*Vienna (July 28) Correspondenc London Times.*

THE following is the debt statement, as giv by Jay Gould, President of the Erie Railro and submitted to the regular New York St Board: Common stock, $70,000,000; preferr $8,536,900; first mortgages, $3,000,000; second, [illegible]000,000; third, $6,000,000; fourth, $4,441,000; fi $926,500; Buffalo branch, $486,000; bonds, [illegible]. Total $97,865,400. The President of the Regu Stock Board stated that no stock of the E Railroad would be considered good for delive unless bearing the impress of the Farm Loan and Trust Company, and that in futu the stock would be called in the regular Bo as recommended by the Governing Committ subject to the above rule.

THE *Probe*, a newspaper published at Sanitarium, near Media, Penna., states t one-third of the whole number of patient the institution acquired a taste for str drink in attending parties and other s gatherings; that the two-thirds beca drunkards from constitutional tendencies, ducing insanity in some and reckless disreg of moral obligations in others. Of the f class, twenty-two were cured; of the seco only eight. Two-thirds of the whole ha benefits of Christian and temperance trai while only twenty-three had been neglecte

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, September 15, 1869.

EASTERN EXCHANGE—1-5 off buying; ⅛ off to par selling.

FLOUR—Quiet and nominally unchanged at $5 00@7 for spring extras.

WHEAT—Quiet and easier; No $1 25; No 2 at $1 23@1 23¾ cash, and $1 22½@1 23¼, seller the month, closing at $1 23 cash; this afternoon the market was quiet at $1 23, seller September, for No. 2.

CORN—A shade more active, unsettled and 1@2c higher; sales of No 1 at 88½c; No 2 at 83@85c; rejected at 79@80c; no grades at 77@77½c, closing quiet at 83½@85½c for No 2; this afternoon the market was quiet at 85½@85¾c for No 2, seller September.

OATS—Opened firm and fairly active: sales of No 2 at [illegible] cash; 43½@44c, seller the month; 42¼@43c, seller October, closing quiet at 41@44½c for No 2 cash; rejected sold at 41@41½c.

RYE—Firm; No 1 advanced 1@2c; sales at 92c; No 2 advanced 1@2c; sales at 88@91c; rejected 2@2½c higher; sales at 79@80c, closing at 91c for No 2 and 80c for rejected.

BARLEY—Active and a shade firmer, at $1 33@1 33½, seller the month; $1 45 in store, closing firm at $1 33½, seller the month; $1 45 cash; $1 25 seller October.

HIGHWINES—Quiet at $1 18@1 20, closing with more sellers than buyers at $1 20.

SUGARS—Active at 13¼@14¼c for common to fine Cuba.

MESS PORK—Almost nominal at $33@33 50. Lard 18½c. Dry salted shoulders active and ¼@½c higher; sales at 13½@14c rough sides firmer at 16¼c; short rib middles 17@17½c.

CATTLE—Dull at $4 12½@4 50 for fair to good cows; $5@5 75 for fair to medium; $6 25@7 12½ for good to choice shipping steers.

HOGS—Active at $8 40@8 75 for common; $8 90@9 10 for fair to medium; $9 25@10 00 for good to choice; $10 20 for extra.

LATEST.

CHICAGO, September 15, 10 P. M.

Markets at the afternoon board were quiet. No. 2 spring wheat was held at $1 23¾, seller the month; and $1 21½@1 22, seller in October, closing firm at $1 23¾, cash. No. 2 Corn sold at 82½c, seller for the month, and closed firm at 83@83½c. There was one sale of ten thousand bushels, seller in October, at 80c. Little was done in Oats at 43½c seller the month, closing firm. In the evening No. 2 wheat sold at $1 23 seller the month, closing steady. Ten thousand bushels No. 2 corn sold at 84½c, buyer the month, markets closing quiet. Lake freights and provisions inactive.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, September 15.—Dry Goods—Owing to the recurrence of the Jewish holidays trade has fallen off considerably to-day, but among Christian merchants business was moderately active, and prices generally firm. The Pacific Mills have advanced the price of new side stripes of prints to 14c, and American have put their new style up ½c ₩ yard. In other classes of cotton goods there is very little change to observe. We notice a new print called the Sterling in the market, which is offered at 11½c, and being on a standard cloth is relatively very cheap. All cheap balmorals have been pretty nearly closed, and now apart from brand nothing can be obtained now below $8 75 ₩ dozen.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, September 15.—Flour market steady and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; No 1 red, spot, $1 33; No 2 $1 22 asked and $1 30@1 31 offered. Corn dull and lower; sales No 1 mixed at 98c; No 2 nominal at 96c; Oats nominally 50c; 48c bid for No 1 State. Rye market quiet at $1@1 05 for No 1; 99@95c

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 136½@136¼.

NEW YORK, September 15—P. M.

MONEY.

Money market easy at 7 ₩ cent. on call. Discounts nominal. Secretary Boutwell is expected to arrive here this afternoon and spend to-morrow in the city.

The downward course of Pacific Mail shares for some time past attracted much attention and the decline to day to 72½, which affected the whole stock list unfavorably, was the topic of general discussion. It is stated a loan was negotiated some time past with a foreign bank in gold on Pacific Mail stock equal to about $3,500 000 in currency, that this loan falls due on the 22d inst. and will not be renewed. Also, it is reported that the bulk of capital stock is concentrated in a few hands, from 50 to 70,000 shares being held by two firms. The price touched to-day is the lowest reached since 1861, when it sold at 50 in gold. There have been some large sales of long stock lately which in connection with the gossip noticed above, have completely demoralized the street on Pacific Mail speculation, and in fact on the stock market generally.

STERLING

Dull at 108@108¼

GOLD

Active; opened at 136⅛, and fell to 135⅞, rose to 136⅛, and closed at 136½@136¼. Carrying rates 1-32 to flat and 6@7 ₩ cent per annum. Clearances $93,000,000. There is a rumor on the street that attempts will be made to put up the price to-morrow, in connection with the Government sale of $1,000,000 gold.

GOVERNMENTS

Steady. Coupons '81, 121½@121¾; do '62 122@122⅛; do '64, 121½@121¾; do '65, 121½@121½; do new, 119⅞@120; do '67, 120⅛@120¼; do '68, 119⅞@120; 10-40's, 110⅝@110¾; Pacifics 109¼@109½.

Sub-Treasurer bought $2,000,000 at 118 20-100@119 75-100; the bids amounted to $5,474,100.

STATE BONDS

Dull. Missouris 86¾; old Tennessees 61½; new do 53; old North Carolinas 54; new 46½.

STOCKS

Weak and unsettled; the transactions were large, however, during the day and prices are lower.

Canton 56; Cumberland, 31¼; Western Union, 37; Quicksilver, 13; Mariposa, 10; do preferred, 13; Pacific Mail, 73; Adams Express, 57⅝; Wells Fargo, 18¾; American, 37¼; United States, 61⅛; Merchants' Union, 11; New York Central, 203; Harlem, 154; Hudson River, 133; Reading, 95¾; Erie, 39; do preferred, 66; Michigan Central, 127; Michigan Southern, 101⅜; Illinois Central, 137; Pittsburgh, 107½; Northwestern, 79; do preferred, 88¾; Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, 78; Rock Island, 113¼; St. Paul, 74⅞; do preferred, 84¾; Wabash, 78¼; do preferred, 80; Fort Wayne, 87½; Terre Haute, 33; do preferred, 57; Chicago and Alton, 150; Ohio and Mississippi, 32⅛; St. Joseph, 120; do preferred, 117.

MINING SHARES

Dull. Smith & Parmlee, $2 62½; Boston prices—Calumet, 45; Copper Falls, 8¾; Franklin, 13; Hecla, 70; Hancock, 1½; Minnesota, 1⅝; Quincy, 25.

Sub-Treasury balance $86,955,695.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, September 15.—Cotton heavy and decidedly lower; sales of 1,200 bales at 30½c for middling uplands. Flour—receipts 8,368 bbls; flour heavy and 5@10c lower; sales 10,200 bbls at $5 70@6 20 for superfine State and western; $6 35@7 00 for common to choice extra State; $6 25@7 00 for do extra western; $6 95@7 10 for good to choice white wheat extra; $6 40@7 00 for common to choice round hoop Ohio; $6 50@7 00 for common to fair extra St. Louis; $7 00@9 00 for good to choice do, closing dull; included in the sales are 6,500 bbls extras for export at $6 30@6 80. Oregon flour nominal at $6 70@8 25. California flour quiet at $6 50@8 25. Rye flour heavy; sales of 200 bbls at $4 40@6 30. Corn meal in moderate request; sales 300 bbls at $6 25 for Marsh's caloric and Brandywine. Whisky quiet: sales 50 bbls western at $1 30 free. Receipts of wheat 148,847 bush; heavy and 1@2c lower; sales 144,000 bush at $1 35 for No. 3 spring; $1 42@1 52½ for No. 2 do, the latter for very handsome; $1 55 for No. 1 do; $1 53@1 57 for winter red and amber western; $1 58 for amber southern; $1 60 for white western. Rye scarce and firm. Barley dull. Barley malt quiet; sales 500 bush State at $1 45. Receipts of corn 30,655 bush; corn opened heavy and closed a shade firmer, with less offering; sales 58,000 bush at 92c@$1 08 for unsound new mixed western; $1 09@1 13 for sound do; $1 14@1 15½ for good to choice western yellow. Receipts of oats 35,302 bush; heavy and 2@3c lower; sales 39,000 bushels at 63@68c for new southern and western, closing at 67c for prime western. Rice dull and heavy at 8@9c for Carolina. Coffee firm; sales 4,000 bags Rio and 1 600 do Maracaibo on private terms. Sugar in good demand and ⅛c higher; sales 1,500 hhds at 11¾@12¼c for Cuba and 11⅞@13¼c for Porto Rico; 1 500 boxes Havana at 12@12⅞c. Molasses nominally unchanged. Petroleum quiet at 16¾c for crude and 32½@32⅝c for refined. Coal—Domestic is selling at $8 00@9 00 by cargo; foreign quiet. Leather—Hemlock sole without decided change. Wool quiet; sales 250 000 lbs at 46½@52c for domestic fleece; 41@48c for pulled. Linseed oil quiet. Spirits turpentine quiet. Sheathing copper in moderate request at about previous prices; ingot copper quiet and drooping at 22¾@22½c for lake. Pig iron quiet and steady at $33 00@43 00 for Scotch, and $38 00@41 00 for American. Sheet dull at 11@12½c, gold, for Russia. Bar firm at $85 00@87 50 for refined English and American. Nails firm and quiet at 4⅜@4¾c for cut, 6½@6¾c for clinch, and 26@30c for horse shoe. Pork heavy and lower; sales 1,900 bbls at $29 90@30 75 for mess, closing at $29 90 cash; $29 00@29 50 for old do; $27 00@27 50 for prime, and $30 00@30 25 for prime mess. Beef steady; sales 150 bbls. Beef hams unchanged; sales 80 bbls. Cut meats dull; sales 100 pkgs at 14¾@15¼c for shoulders, and 17@19c for hams. Middles quiet; sales 150 boxes ice cured at 16¾@17c. Lard a shade lower; sales 325 tierces at 16¾@19c for steam and 19¼@19½c for kettle rendered; also, 750 tcs steam, seller September, at 18½c. Butter dull at 15@28c for Ohio. Cheese quiet at 14@16¼c. Freights to Liverpool quite firm; shipments of 40,000 bushels wheat at 9½d ₩ sail, and 10½d ₩ steam, and 1,000 bbls flour ₩ steam at 2s 9d.

LATEST—Flour closed slightly in buyer's favor, with a fair export demand. Wheat in buyers' favor, with a moderate export demand. Rye quiet and firm. Oats dull and heavy at 62@67c for western. Corn rather more steady at $1 07@1 14 for common to good mixed western. Pork quiet and rather more steady at $30 for mess. Beef quiet and steady. Cut meats nominal. Bacon quiet and steady. Lard dull at 18⅞@19c fair to prime steam. Eggs steady at 29@30c.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, September 15.—Tobacco strong, strong and trifle higher at $7 50@9 00 for planter; lugs common to medium dark leaf $9@11; good do $11@13; medium bright leaf $15 00@30 00. Cotton nominal at 30c. Hemp dull and nothing doing. Flour unchanged; superfine $5 00, $5 25@5 50; XX $5 50@6 00; XXX $6 25; choice to fancy family $6 75@8 75. Wheat dull, lower and irregular; small sales; No 2 spring $1 05; No. 2 red fall $1 07½@1 09; No 1 do $1 11½@1 15; choice to fancy red $1 20@1 37; No. 2 white $1 15@1 20; No 1 do $1 24@1 30; choice $1 35@1 40. Corn unchanged; 90@91c for yellow and mixed; choice white 95c. Oats firmer; 43@43½c for mixed in bulk; 47½@48c for do in sacks; 51@52c for white. Barley steady; $1 25 for prime spring; $1 40 for choice Minnesota, and $1 90 for choice fall. Rye inactive and weak at 80@85c. Whisky firm at $1 20. Coffee quiet and unchanged at 22@23½c for fair to prime Rio. Sugar firm with a fair business at 12½@14½c for Louisiana. Molasses quoted at 70@75c for plantation, with but little here. Pork dull at $33 25@33 50. Dry salt meat sold at 14½c for shoulders; 17½c for clear rib, and 18c for clear sides. Bacon stiff at 15½@15¾c for shoulders; 18¾c for clear rib sides, and 19c for clear sides. Lard dull and nothing doing. Cattle in fair demand at 2@6½c for inferior to strictly choice. Hogs in small supply and in good demand at 9@10½c for fat, and 7@8c for stock.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, September 15.—Flour unchanged; family, $6@6 25. Wheat dull; red held at $1 18@1 23, but not much demand. Corn firm at $1. Oats dull at 50@56c, the latter rate for white. Rye firmer; sales at 98c@$1. Barley in demand at $1 60@1 65 for fall. Tobacco continues active, sales of 235 hhds. at $7 70@21 75. Whisky sold at $1 20, but the market is weak and buyers disposed to hold off. Mess pork and lard dull, though prices are nominally unchanged. Bulk meats held at 14c for shoulders, and 16½c for sides; no sales. A moderate jobbing demand for bacon at 15½@15¾c for shoulders and 18⅝c for clear rib or clear sides. Sugar cured hams 23@24c. Butter in better supply and prices are lower; fresh 28@35c. Eggs declined to 19@20c, and dull. Cheese firm at 15@15½c. Linseed oil unchanged and dull. Petroleum 33@35c. Sugar active and prices advancing; refined is ⅛c higher; sales of soft at 15⅜@15⅝c; hard 17@17⅝c. Coffee in good demand at full prices; common to prime 20@25½c. Gold 135⅜ buying. Exchange steady.

Buffalo Market.

BUFFALO, September 15.—Flour dull and easier. Wheat dull and easier; sales 13,000 bush No. 2 Milwaukee club at $1 35@1 36; 15 000 bush red Toledo at $1 38. Corn quiet; sales 30,000 bush at 80@85c. Oats quiet and steady, sales 30,000 bush No. 2 western at 53c. Rye nominal at $1 00@1 08. Barley—none offering. Seeds dull at $4 00 for new timothy. Pork dull at $33 for heavy mess. Lard dull at 19¼@19½c. Highwines higher and very dull at $1 20@1 25, the latter for retail lots.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, September 15.—Flour steady; super fine $5 00@5 25. Grain—red wheat $1 10; white $1 20. Corn in bulk 95c. Oats 45@50c. Rye 90@95c on arrival. Leaf tobacco firm at full rates. Provisions—Mess pork $33@33 25. Bacon—shoulders 16c; clear rib 19½@19¾c; clear sides 19¾@19⅞c. Lard 19¾@20. Hams—sugar cured 22½c; extra sugar cured 23½c. Whisky, raw $1 22.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, September 15.—Wheat unchanged. Corn—white $1 25@1 28; yellow $1 25 Oats 60@62c. Mess pork quiet at $33 50@34 50. Bacon firm and active; rib sides 19¼@19¾; clear rib 20c; shoulders 16¼@16¾c; hams 24@25c. Lard quiet at 19½@20½c. Whisky quiet and scarce at $1 28@1 30.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, September 15.—Cotton entirely nominal; receipts 600 bales; exports 106 bales. Flour quiet; super $5@5 50. Wheat—No. 1 $1 25@1 30. Corn 97½c. Oats 63@65c. Hay $22@24. Bran $22. Corn meal—kiln dried $4 65. Pork $34 50. Lard 20½@22c. Bacon steady; shoulders 16½c; sides 19½c.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, September 15.—Flour dull and weak; no buyers. Wheat steady at $1 25½ for No 1; $1 22 for No 2. Oats firm at 44½c for No 2. Corn in good demand at 84c for No 2. Rye firmer at 87½c for No 1. Barley nominal.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, September 15.—Wheat—common grades 1c better; choice steady with a fair demand; extra white $1 60; No. 1 do $1 37@1 38; regular $1 31; amber $1 31, Corn 98c for No. 1, Oats nominal at 50c.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, September 15.—Flour quiet. Wheat quiet and unchanged for No 3 white Wabash; No 3 do $1 26¾. Corn a shade better; No 1 90c; No 2 87½c. Oats steady; No 1 53c; No 2 51c.

Nashville Market.

NASHVILLE, September 15.—Wheat advance; red $1 20; amber $1 25; white $1 30. Corn $1 25. Oats 70c. Rye $1. Barley $1 25 Flour $8. Bacon sides 19½c; shoulders 17c; hams 20c. Lard 22c.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, September 15.—Cotton lower; middling 30c; sales 448 bales; receipts 1,088 bales. Sugar ⅛c higher.

U. S. STEAMER OCTAVIA,
ST. LOUIS, August 26, 1869.

River Editor Missouri Republican—The following is a correct table of distances on the Missouri river from St. Louis to Sioux City.

It has been carefully compiled from surveys I have made of the river, and shows the distances on the channel of May and June, 1869, with great reliability.

Very Respectfully,
GEO. B. NICHOLSON,
Asst. U. S. Engineer.

From St. Louis to		Miles.	From St. Louis to		Miles.
Mouth of Missouri	7	20	Delaware City	9	432
Bellefontaine	7	27	Leavenworth	6	438
Music's Ferry	7	34	Fort Leavenworth	2	440
Charbonier	5	39	Western	6	446
St. Charles	6	45	Kickapoo	3	449
Dr. Penn's	4	49	Iatan	6	455
Cottleville Landing	15	64	Port William	4	459
Dozer's	5	69	Sumner	6	465
Murdock's	3	72	Atchison	3	468
Augusta	9	81	Doniphan	6	474
South Point	6	87	Geary City	9	483
Washington	2	89	Palermo	11	494
Emily Bend	7	96	St. Joseph	7	501
Miller's Landing	6	102	Belmont	7	508
Pinckney	2	104	Amazonia	10	518
Bridgeport	10	114	Dallas	8	526
Hermann	4	118	Charleston	4	530
Gasconade river	7	125	Mt. Vernon	4	534
Bluffton	4	129	Lafayette	1	535
Portland	6	135	Iowa Point	7	542
St Aubert	9	144	White Cloud	7	549
Bonnet's Mill	9	153	Great Nemaha river	7	556
Osage river	3	156	Big Tarkio river	2	558
Moreau river	4	160	Rulo	3	561
Jefferson City	4	164	Arago	9	570
Hibernia	1	165	St. Stephen	1	571
Claysville	8	173	St. Deroin	13	584
Marion	8	181	Aspinwall	6	590
Eureka	2	183	Nemaha City	3	593
Sandy Hook	2	185	Brownsville	6	599
Providence	5	190	Sonora	5	604
Whist's Landing	7	197	Peru	3	607
Rocheport	4	201	Hamburg Landing	7	614
White's	6	210	Otoe City	7	621
Old Franklin	5	215	Sidney Landing	2	623
Boonville	1	216	Nebraska City	6	629
Lamine river	5	221	Copeland's	7	636
Arrow Rock	8	229	Wyoming	1	637
Lisbon	4	233	Jones's Point	5	642
Saline City	2	235	Melville	4	646
Bluffport	3	238	Egypt and Rock B.	5	651
Glasgow	4	242	Bethlehem	6	657
Cambridge	7	249	Plattsmouth	1	658
Frankfort	6	255	Platte river	2	660
Keytesville Landing	5	260	Papillon creek	5	665
Brunswick	14	274	Council Bluff Land'g	13	678
Dewitt	7	281	Omaha	8	686
Miami	5	286	Florence	13	699
Gilham's	18	304	Boyer river	7	706
Hill's Landing	5	309	Rockport	3	709
Waverly	5	314	Serton's Landing	4	713
Berlin	13	327	Cincinnati Landing	9	722
Lexington	10	337	De Soto	6	728
Goodin's	4	341	California Junction	4	732
Wellington	4	345	Beaver Dam Point	8	740
Camden	7	352	Sand Point	7	747
Napoleon	7	359	Hendrick's	8	755
Sibley	6	365	Little Sioux River	8	763
Little Blue River	7	372	Onawa Bend	12	775
Missouri City	3	375	Louisville Bend	12	787
Blue Mill Landing	8	383	Decatur	7	794
Liberty	5	388	Blackbird's Hill	12	806
Wayne City	4	392	Omaha Mission	8	814
Big Blue River	5	397	Blyburg	14	828
Kansas City	8	405	Omadi Landing	9	837
Wyandotte	2	407	Dakota	6	843
Quindaro	8	415	Floyd's Bluff	3	846
Parkville	3	418	Sioux City	3	849
Pomeroy	5	423			

A MERCANTILE agent writes from Salt Lake City that the so-called Co-operative Stores in Utah are swindling, or will swindle, those who trust them for goods. That is half the truth. The other half implies that a Co-operative store *anywhere* that obtains or seeks credit away from home is a fraud, and will swindle whosoever will let it. The essence of the Co-operative system is payment before consumption. A Co-operative store that will accept credit will surely abuse it.—*Tribune.*

DOWN AMONG THE DEAD MEN.

Beneath the Rolling Waves—Life Under Water—Tragedies at the Bottom of the Sea—How the Fishes Look to a Diver.

It is a strange business, this diving. The danger fascinates some, but the peril is never for a moment lost sight of. I put on the helmet for the first time more than ten years ago, and yet I never resume it without a feeling that it may be the last time I shall ever go down. Of course one has more confidence after a while, but there is something in being shut up in an armor, weighed down with a hundred pounds, and knowing that a little leak in your life pipe is your death, that no diver can ever get rid of. And I do not know that I should care to banish the feeling, for the sight of the clear, blue sky, the genial sun, and the face of a fellow man, after long hours among the fishes, makes me feel like one who has suddenly been drawn away from the grasp of death. I have had some narrow escapes while pursuing my strange profession; every diver has, or has been unusually lucky to escape them.

I think the most dangerous place I ever got into was going down to examine the propellor Comet, sunk off Toledo. In working about her bottom, I got my air pipe coiled over a large sliver from the stoven hole, and could not reach it with my hands. Every time I sprang up to remove the hose, my tender would give me the "slack" of the line, thus letting me fall back again. He did not understand his duties, and did not know what my signals on the life-line meant. It was two hours and a half before I was relieved, and there wasn't a moment that I was not looking to see the hose cut by the ragged wood. It's a strange feeling you have down there. You go walking over a vessel, clambering up her sides, peering here and there, and the feeling that you are alone makes you nervous and uneasy.

Sometimes a vessel sinks down so fairly that she stands up on the bottom as trim and as neat as if she rode on the surface. Then you can go down into the cabin, up the shrouds, walk all over her, just as easily as a sailor could if she were still dashing away before the breeze. Only it seems so quiet, so tomb-like; there are no waves down there, only a swaying back and forth of the waters, and a sea-sawing of the ship. You hear nothing from above. The great fishes will come swimming about, rubbing their noses against your glass, and staring with a wondering look into your eyes. The very stillness sometimes gives life a chill. You hear just a moaning, wailing sound, like the last notes of an organ, and you cannot help but think of dead men floating over and around you.

I have been down especially to rescue the bodies of those drowned. About four years ago the propeller Buckeye, belonging to the Northern Transportation Company, went down in the river St. Lawrence, in seventy-eight feet of water, and it was known that a mother and a child were asleep in their stateroom at the time of her sinking. The father begged of me and offered me a good deal of money to take out the corpses, and though I dreaded the work, I at last consented. I had been all over the wreck two or three times, and knew just where the stateroom was. The door was fast locked, and I waited a good while before bursting it open.

Of course, a dead person couldn't harm you, but even in broad day, on shore, and with people around you, don't you know that the sight and presence of a dead person brings up solemn thoughts and nervous feelings? I didn't know how they would look, how they were floating around in the room, and if the father hadn't been looking so wretched above, there was no money to tempt me in there. But at last I got a crowbar from forward, and, not letting myself think, gave the light door a blow that stove it in. The water came rushing out, the vessel just then lurched over toward my side, and out they came, the woman first, her eyes wide open and her hair trailing behind, and in her left hand she held the hand of the child. I knew how they would look, but I screamed out, and jumped back. Her face was fearfully distorted, showing how hard death had been made, and the eyes looked through the green waters at me in a way that made my flesh creep. The child had died easily, its little white face giving out no sign of terror.

It was a good while before I fastened the line to them and gave the signal to haul up, and I felt so uneasy that I was not long in following. This is one of the drawbacks to any feeling of curiosity a diver might otherwise have. I never go down the hatchway or cabin steps without thinking of a dead man floating about there. When the Lac la Belle sunk on St. Clair flats, the engineer was caught in the rushing waters, and no trace was ever found of his body. His wife came to me, hearing that I was to go down to the wreck, and asked me to find the body if possible. I remembered this when I went down, and went groping through the engine room in momentary expectation of encountering the body. I looked so long without finding it that I got nervous, and had started for the ladder to go up, when I felt something strike my helmet and gave way, and a chill went dancing over me as I thought the dead body was at hand. But, on reaching up, I found that I had run against the fire hose, the end of which was hanging down, and what I so dreaded was still hidden beyond my sight.

A diver does not like to go down more than a hundred and twenty feet; at that depth the pressure is painful, and there is danger of internal injury. I can stay down for five or six hours at a time, at a hundred and fifteen or twenty feet, and do a good deal of hard work. In the waters of Lake Huron the divers can see thirty or forty feet away; but the other lakes will screen a vessel not ten feet from you.

Up here you seldom think of accident or death, but a hundred feet of water washing over your head would set you to thinking. A little stoppage of the air-pump, a leak in your hose, a careless action on the part of your tender, and the weight of a mountain would press the life out of you before you could make a move. And you may "foul" your pipe or line yourself, and in your haste bring on what you dread. I often get my hose around a stair or rail, and though I am not called cowardly, and generally release it without much trouble, the bare idea of what a slender thing holds back the clutch of death off my throat, makes a cold sweat start from every pore.

THE Democracy are having a lively time displacing Mr. Belmont from the Chairmanship of the National Committee of the party. The latest developments in regard to certain charges about to be preferred against him through one of the newspaper organs of the party. They amount to substantially this: That the proposition of the *World* newspaper to drop Governor Seymour and substitute the name of Judge Chase on the Presidential ticket a few weeks before the election last autumn was the work of the gentleman in question, and that its pre-determined purpose, the success of the Republicans, was thereby accomplished. There are various minor details, such as Mr. Belmont's conduct in checkmating the efforts which were made by the other members of the National Committee to undo the demoralizing effect of the above-mentioned change of front. It is also charged that Mr. Belmont all this while was acting in the interest of the bondholders in Europe as well as here.

THE Catholics of Cincinnati, acting with the approbation and advice of the Rev. Edward Purcell, have made overtures to the Board of Education for the consolidation of the Catholic and public schools in that city. The Board offers to take charge of the Catholic schools, and pay for the buildings they occupy at a fair valuation, with the stipulation that "no religious teaching, or the reading or circulation of any religious books, papers, or documents shall be permitted" in any of the schools under their control. Father Purcell and his fellow Catholics are willing to accept this offer, with the addition of provisions that the Catholic school houses be used on Saturdays and Sundays for religious instruction, and the meeting of benevolent societies, and that the teachers now in the Catholic schools who have certificates from the Board of Examiners be continued in their position; but there is some opposition among the Germans, who desire to retain their distinctively German schools.

A FIRST CLASS WATER CURE.—The Hygeian Home, located in Berks county, on Cushion Mountain, has the deserved reputation of a first class water cure. The atmosphere is unrivalled, the water sweet, the surrounding scenery charming. The Home is widely known for the beauty of its location, and the system adopted has received the approbation of the ablest physicians in the country. See advertisement in another column.

MARRIED:

PHILLIPS—BREED—On Thursday evening, September 9, at the residence of Charles H. Zug, Esq., Oakland, by the Rev. F. A. Noble, Mr. THEODORE F. PHILLIPS, to Miss EMMA B. BREED, daughter of the late George Breed, Esq.

JEFREYS—BROWN—On Thursday, the 9th inst., by Rev. J. A. Marshall, assisted by Rev. J. D. Walkinshaw, Mr. THOMPSON JEFREYS, of this city, and Miss S. A. BROWN, of Turtle Creek, Allegheny county.

THOMPSON—WARD—At St. John's Church, Birmingham, on Monday, at 7 o'clock A. M., by the Rev. Wm Pollard, JAMES THOMPSON to MARY M. WARD, both of Birmingham, Pa.

DUBARRY—MENDENHALL—On the 15th inst., at New Brighton, Pa., by the Rev. J. E. Taylor, HARTMAN B. DUBARRY, of Shamokin, Pa., and ANNA F., eldest daughter of H. Mendenhall, of New Brighton, Pa.

HUDSON—McGILL—On Wednesday, September 15, at the South Common M. E. Church, Allegheny, by the Rev. J. F. Jones, Dr. ADRIAN HUDSON, United States Navy, to MARGARET M., youngest daughter of the late John McGill.

DIED.

MARSHALL—On Thursday, September 9th, at 1:20 P. M., JAMES MARSHALL, in the sixty-eighth year of his age.

MARKER—At Trenton, New Jersey, on Wednesday, September 8th, B. D. MARKER, formerly of Union Depot Hotel, in this city.

POLLARD—On Friday, September 10th, at 2:30 A. M., Capt. DANIEL POLLARD, in the fiftieth year of his age.

McGOWIN—On Wednesday morning, September 8th, at 8½ o'clock, JANE McGOWIN, relict of the late Wm. McGowin, in the eighty-ninth year of her age.

JOHNSTON—On Saturday, September 11, at 1 o'clock P. M., DAVID L. JOHNSTON.

SLOCUM—At Brownsville, Pa., on Saturday, September 11th, Miss ELLA SLOCUM.

NOBLE—At the residence of John Matthews, Ormsby Borough, Saturday morning, September 11th, AUGUSTA M., eldest daughter of Capt. Joseph D. and Agnes G. Noble, late of Independence, Iowa, in her twenty-second year.

IHMSEN—At New Castle, Pa., on Saturday morning, 11th inst., MICHAEL O'C. IHMSEN, in the twenty-eighth year of his age.

WILSON—At Osburn Station, on Saturday, September 11, at 3½ P. M., GEORGE PHELPS, only son of John G. and Sarah H. Wilson, aged two months and eight days.

KELLER—On Sunday morning, September 12th, at 11 o'clock, WILLIAM KELLER, in the eighty-fourth year of his age.

DUFF—On Monday morning at ten minutes to one o'clock, PETER DUFF, aged sixty-eight years.

PHILLIPS—On September 13, NANCY JANE, wife of Thomas L. Phillips.

BOUCHER—At Newark, N. J., September 12th, RINNA daughter of C. A. and Annie Boucher, aged one year.

SCULLY—Mr. FELIX SCULLY, in the fifty-fourth year of his age.

A. BRADLEY....................President.
W. VANKIRK....................Vice President.
CYRUS CLARKE, JR....................Cashier.

Tradesmen's National Bank,

WOOD ST., COR. SECOND AVENUE.

INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS.

BONDS, STOCKS, GOLD and COUPONS Bought and Sold.

FOR SALE—A GOOD FARM, IN PETERS Township, Washington county, 15 miles from Pittsburgh, 1½ miles from Chartiers Valley Railroad. It contains 155 Acres, is well watered and timbered, and in a good state of cultivation. The improvements are a very good Frame House and Barn, with other out-buildings. A fine Orchard; also, a good Tenant House. Terms made known on the premises by heirs of GEORGE CRAIGHEAD'S Estate.

HYGEIAN HOME,

A. SMITH, M D., Physician.

This WATER CURE, on Cushion Mountain, is celebrated for the Purity of the Air and Water, and the Beauty of the Scenery. Its reputation as a cure for the sick stands without a rival. For terms and circulars address the Proprietors.
BROWN & MIDDLEKAUFF,
Wernersville, Berks co., Pa.

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1869.

TERMS:

[illegible]

PACKER AS CONGRESSMAN.

Every fact connected with the history of Asa Packer goes to show that he is a cold, selfish, avaricious man—a worshipper of the almighty dollar, getting all he can, and paying no more than he is compelled to, and utterly destitute of those qualities which go to make up the true American patriot. It has been shown, beyond contradiction, that he has repudiated his obligations to the Government as a taxpayer, and now we have the fact established, from the record, that, while a member of the Thirty-fourth Congress, he only served fifty-four days of a session which lasted nine months, and at the end of that term drew *Three Thousand Dollars* from the national treasury. The Congress to which he was first elected met December 3d, 1855. The record shows that he was absent from the 5th to the 19th of December; from the 22d of December to the 4th of January, 1856; from the 12th to the 24th of January; from the 30th of January to the 4th of March; from the 7th of March to the 30th of June; from the 2d to the 29th of July, and from the 1st to the 22d of August. After his return to Washington on the latter date, he managed to worry out the session, which closed on the 30th of August. What a conscientious man Asa Packer must be! What a patriotic representative! What a sacred regard he must have for his official oath! Elected to represent the people of his district, at a time when most important and momentous questions were agitating the nation, he served *less than two of the nine months of his term!* But he pocketed full pay. While neglecting to discharge his public duties, he did not scruple to take the people's money.

But this is not all. He seems only to have attended Congress when he could be made of service to the Slave Power, whose leaders were then preparing their plans for the great rebellion, which they shortly afterwards precipitated upon the country. His votes upon the few bills which claimed his attention, are sufficient to cover him with shame and disgrace. On the bill to admit Free Kansas into the Union, July 3, 1856, the vote stood—yeas, 100; nays, 97. Asa Packer voted No! To the House bill making appropriations for the support of the army, for the year ending June 30th, 1858, certain amendments were submitted, disapproving of the laws claiming to have been enacted by the so-called Territorial Legislature of Kansas, and declaring that until those alleged laws should be affirmed by the Senate and House of Representatives, as having been enacted by the legal Legislature of Kansas, no part of the military force of the United States should be employed in aid of their enforcement; provided, nevertheless, that until Congress should pass on the validity of the Legislative Assembly of Kansas, it should be the duty of the President to use the military force in said territory to preserve the peace, suppress insurrection, repel invasion, and protect persons and property therein, and upon the national highways in the State of Missouri or elsewhere, from unlawful seizures and searches, etc. When the vote was taken on these amendments, July 29th, 1856, Asa Packer voted No! He voted against law, order and freedom, and in favor of border ruffianism, slavery and murder.

On the 30th of July, when the bill to "provide for the settlement of the claims of the officers of the Revolutionary army, and of the widows and orphan children of those who died in the service," was before the House, Asa Packer voted to lay it upon the table. When the bill was finally passed, Asa Packer voted No!

December 15th, 1856, Mr. Edgerton moved that the rules be suspended so as to enable him to submit the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That this House of Representatives [illegible]

The rules were suspended, and the resolution was accordingly submitted; but, on the point, "shall the main question be now put?" Asa Packer voted No! This was decided in the affirmative, however, and when a motion was made to lay the resolution on the table, Asa Packer voted YEA!

The Kansas code of laws was without a parallel in infamy in this country, and outraged every right of free citizenship; and when an amendment was offered to prevent the enforcement of that code by United States troops until Congress had passed upon its validity, Asa Packer voted against it!

His record clearly shows that he was with the pro-slavery Democrats in the incipiency of the rebellion; that his sympathies were with them all through the war, and that he is still the friend and ally of those who opposed the war for the Union. How can any sincere Democrat, much less Republican, vote for a man with such a record?

YOUNG CAMERON TO BE SECRETARY OF WAR.

WASHINGTON, September 10.—[illegible]—*New York Sun.*

This is a second edition and another version of the story set afloat from Washington through a Philadelphia paper, quoted in the COMMERCIAL yesterday. And yet it is not all told. It is not the War office, but the Secretaryship of the Treasury the Camerons are after. For some time past the small fry of that set have been busy "setting the pins" to secure the removal of Mr. Boutwell from the Treasury and the appointment of "Don" Cameron as keeper of the money bags. Money has an attraction for the Camerons. Open war on Mr. Boutwell has already been proclaimed by one of their rural organs, and the dispatches which the ring has caused to be sent abroad designed to create the impression that the Camerons are the President's keepers, and Cabinet makers constitute a part of the game which has been a long time hatching. It is needless for us to say that the game will never work, in whole or in part. The Cabinet will not be broken up to permit the Camerons to thrust their hands shoulder deep into the Treasury; and if "Don" Cameron stands no better chance of selection than that of a Cabinet officer, then he has a very bad prospect.

Look at the impudence of this thing. Gen. Grant, in fulfillment of a pledge made months ago, proposes to make a family visit to relatives in Washington county, in this State. The Camerons, who own a railroad, offer the President and his family a separate car, which in itself was a very timely and proper courtesy, and as such was accepted. The Camerons propose to ride a part of the distance with the President and his family; and an invitation to dine with the Camerons at Harrisburg is accepted, which also would ordinarily excite no remark, for it would be a very proper and courteous proceeding of itself. But having obtained the assent of the President to this, the Camerons cause it to be telegraphed all over the country that they "have taken General Grant in charge," and are going to take him on an excursion through Pennsylvania for the next ten days, during which time Cabinet appointments will be agreed upon, the President's preference being "Don" Cameron. Of course this sort of thing must be very embarrassing to Gen. Grant, for it reflects as nearly as possible the opposite of the truth. His intention was to move as quietly as possible through our State, and he was to have been in Pittsburgh Friday evening last, and to have left for the village of Washington the following morning. Probably not five persons outside of his own family and the family they were to visit, knew of this. The death of Gen. Rawlins frustrated the arrangement. The Camerons hearing of it, first impose on Gen. Grant their attentions, and then use the telegraph to spread a report that the President was their guest pursuant to an old agreement, and for purposes of State as well as pleasure. In other words, that the Camerons are the President's keepers, that "Don" is going into the Cabinet, and that all who wish to approach the President must do so through the Camerons. We say again, the game won't succeed, but if under the embarrassment occasioned by the Camerons, General Grant finds himself unable to respond to the wishes of those who are sincerely his friends and have no large axes to grind, no one should be at a loss about the reason.

ASA PACKER AS A SNEAK.

When Asa Packer was nominated as the Democratic candidate for Governor, the people of Pennsylvania were told that he was a high-minded, honorable gentleman—a self-made man, who by his own exertions had amassed a large fortune, and whose high standing in his party as a representative business man, would make him a suitable and popular standard bearer. His wealth was counted by millions, and his name had been honorably associated with the liberal endowment of an educational institution. It was not deemed strange that a man of this character, possessing withal a laudable ambition for official station, should be selected as a candidate for Governor by his fellow Democrats. But unfortunately his character, as given by his party friends, does not stand the test of scrutiny. He is perhaps worth pecuniarily all that is claimed for him—$20,000,000—but his conduct in the matter of his Government taxes shows that he is neither liberal nor high minded. Nay, it proves that he is neither an honorable man nor a good citizen. A resident of Mauch Chunk, his first assessment there on income was $82,500, which he paid. Not wishing to contribute his full share in support of the Government, and the discharge of the obligations incurred by the war, he takes lodgings at a second or third rate hotel in Philadelphia, and the next year escapes with a tax of $32! His next yearly assessment to the Government is only $8 95! Some years he appears to have paid nothing at all!!! What a fearful record is this for a millionaire! It indicates the deepest moral turpitude. It stamps the man as mean, dishonest, and unpatriotic—because no honest man would shirk his just share of taxation, knowing that the money withheld by him would have to come out of the pockets of more honorable and patriotic men. It stamps him as a sneak if no worse, because his sole purpose in changing his residence was to dodge taxation, and in so doing he was morally if not legally, guilty of perjury.

Does anybody doubt that this is the character of Asa Packer? It may be said that such conduct would be utterly inconsistent with his munificent gift to the Lehigh University, but this suggestion is met by the assertion that his donation was purely a selfish one, to further a land speculation. Be this as it may, the charge that he changed his residence for the purpose of defrauding the government is too well substantiated for successful refutation. Not only so, but the allegation will soon take the form of facts and figures, taken from the official records, and the voters of the State will have proof positive that Asa Packer, with his $20,000,000 actively employed, declared that his income was less than that of a common clerk or mechanic! With such a stigma upon his character, what sincere man would believe him; what honest man would trust him? what patriotic man would vote for him?

THEORY AND FACTS.

The Free Trade advocates talk much and loudly about the profits of the iron manufacturers. Now if these political economists have a desire to embark in iron making and reap the immense profits about which they vapor so much, they can do so on easy terms. Iron manufacturers are not getting rich so rapidly that almost any of them would not sell out on very reasonable terms. A little practical experience would teach the theorists that after the laborer gets his pay and the other expenses are paid, the profits that are left are not alluring. It might not be much to the mill owners, who are comparatively few in number, to be wiped out by opening the flood gates of free trade from the pauper labor of Europe, but we conclude it would be found to be a good deal to the thousands of laborers who find constant and well-paid employment in the mills. After all, the question is chiefly between them and the free traders. Mill owners are few, and most of them probably have something beside their mill property. But operatives are numbered by the thousand, and to them the mill situations are their all. The free traders are proposing an assault on these thousands. And there are tens of thousands of others besides workers in iron mills. It is the same with many other kinds of business. If free trade is so good a thing, how does it happen that we are just now informed that not less than *twenty thousand* operatives in a single limited manufacturing district in England "are in a state of starvation?" We are continually pointed to the prosperity of free trade England, and here we have a weird chapter concerning it. It is likely that we, too, might prosper in the same way—after we had brought our mechanics and laborers down to it. Free trade papers, to illustrate their system, will tell you how cheaply certain English wares might be sold here but for the tariff, but they do not say a word about the terrible fact that the wares are cheap because the mechanic is not paid, has not schools for his children, or social or other advantages for himself or family—and that twenty thousand of them are sometimes reduced to the starvation point. We might sell wares as cheaply as free trade England, but is it best to come down to that level?

NO ANSWER.

It has been weeks since the charge was first made in terms as distinct as language could make it, that Asa Packer, who is reported to be worth Twenty Millions of Dollars, by the trick of pretending to change his residence to a Philadelphia hotel, has, to all intents and purposes, escaped paying taxes to more than a nominal amount, last year it being *eight dollars and ninety cents*. It will occur to most men that this is positive proof of dishonesty. It is the meanest way imaginable of defrauding the revenue. Packer justly should pay probably twenty thousand dollars, but he pays not as many farthings. What he sneaks out of paying, of course must be paid by others. What is lost by his meanness and dishonesty is made up by the clerks, mechanics, tradesmen and the honest tax paying portion of the community. We say that time enough has elapsed since these things were charged against Packer to have the denial forthcoming. But it is not. And for the sufficient reason that the charge is backed up by the proof and cannot be denied. But Packer is consistent. He supported Buchananism and secession before the war, sympathized with the rebels during the war and refused to contribute a cent to put the rebellion down, and now, true to his original convictions and starting point, he manages to cheat the country out of the taxes created in putting down the rebellion. Whatever comment is needed no voter will find it difficult to make.

ATTORNEY GENERAL HOAR's test oath opinion has had a happy effect in Virginia, all parties regarding it as a fortunate deliverance from a great difficulty. The era of good feeling seems to have been established, and the lion and the lamb manifest a decided disposition to lie down together. Judged by results, the management by the administration of the Virginia question, which appeared fast becoming unmanageable, shows a high order of practical statesmanship. It will reassure the country of the wisdom of the administration and the ability of General Grant and his Cabinet to direct successfully the affairs of the nation and manage the most difficult questions.

In his very eloquent and telling speech, the other night, the Hon. John A. Bingham made one statement concerning Mr. Asa Packer, the Democratic candidate for Governor, which was not strictly true; and in fairness a correction should be made. He said that Mr. Packer, who is the reputed possessor of the comfortable fortune of Twenty Millions, paid taxes to the amount of eight dollars and *five* cents. Although in our report we were able to print the amount correctly, to wit: Eight dollars and *ninety-five* cents, Mr. Bingham made it ninety cents too small. It is but just that Mr. Packer should have credit to the full amount. That odd five cents clearly establishes Mr. Packer's conscientious desire to be particular—a good thing in a millionaire. Mr. Bingham is a gentleman who desires to go upon the record doing injustice to no man; in fact, he is about the last man to deny to Mr. Packer a single cent, especially in a matter wherein Mr. Packer himself has taken so much pains in making his tax return! It is hoped, therefore, that no one who heard Mr. Bingham will believe that he intended to misstate the amount of taxes paid by our twenty-millionaire candidate. The whole amount of taxes Mr. Packer pays is *eight dollars and ninety-five cents*, not eight dollars and *five* cents, as Mr. Bingham erroneously stated.

PRINCE NAPOLEON, in view of the age and health of the Emperor, is the object of special interest, and, by many, great expectations, at the present time. What are his views and desires is discussed in Europe in a manner that concedes the possibility that he may figure extensively in the affairs of France, of all Europe in fact, in the near future. That he is a reckless and able man, seems to be settled. In regard to his boldness there is no question, though as yet he has manifested no great ambition. At present he enjoys the favor of his cousin, the Emperor, though there have been times when the case was otherwise. In the event of the Emperor's death, the Empress, as the representative of the sickly Prince Imperial, will come first. The report to-day is that the majority of this youngster will be declared on his next birthday. Of course the Emperor is ambitious to keep the line perfect, but this depends very much on Prince Napoleon, who is popular in Paris, and already has a party. He is credited with Republicanism to a good degree, but as to the genuineness of his professions there are many suspicions. He belongs to the family of the Caesars and many think he wears a wolf's skin. Should he set up for himself the weakly Prince Imperial would scarcely find the backing of his excellent mother sufficient to breast the waves of revolution, such as France sometimes witnesses. The health and condition of the Emperor is, therefore, invested with peculiar interest, and Prince Napoleon becomes an important personage.

THE dreadful mine disaster at Avondale has awakened the public mind to the importance of laws regulating the management of mines and protecting the lives of miners. It will require as much practical wisdom as the next Legislature can summon to properly respond to the necessity which has been demonstrated through such terrible consequences. Colliery owners themselves have an interest next to those who are liable to become victims of neglect or ignorance. Their property, as well as the lives of miners, is at stake; and we have a right to expect that they will be among the first to move in behalf of legislation. The results of experience and scientific research, there is reason to suppose, are too much disregarded by owners. We see it stated that the slowness of coal owners in England to adopting means of providing increased safety to miners, led to the appointment of Government Inspectors—scientific and trustworthy men, invested with authority to inspect the mines, to report on their condition, and to enforce whatever improvements may be required to increase their safety. The question, whether or not some similar step is necessary in Pennsylvania, is pertinent at this time, and we do not question that it will be one of the first that will receive attention at the hands of our Legislature when it next meets.

OF late we have had distressing accounts from the manufacturing districts of England. In two counties, it is asserted, "there are this moment 22,000 men, women and children starving." The workmen are principally nail makers, and the condition of affairs has been made all the more wretched by a strike. The strike appears to have been provoked by poorer pay than would afford a subsistence. The pay averaged about four and a half dollars per week, out of which the workman is obliged to pay "his share of the smithy rent, find for the blast, and the cost of conveyance to the warehouse, so that the remainder is insufficient for bare maintenance." In the coal and iron districts generally a not much better state of things existed. Now there must be a cause for all this. Free Trade advocates perhaps can show that it is not the legitimate result of the application of the doctrine. At any rate, it is with this wretchedly paid labor that free traders would bring the labor of this country into direct competition by destroying the tariff. We would either have to cease to employ labor or employ it at the starvation rates of England. The question comes directly home to the laborers of America.

THE new liberal policy in West Virginia, proposed by one hundred and thirty-two prominent Republicans of Wheeling and Ohio county, is indorsed and advocated by the Wheeling *Intelligencer*, Parkersburg *Times*, Charlestown *Journal*, Point Pleasant *Register*, Wellsburg *Herald*, Monroe *Union*, and other Republican papers, and by a large number of the leading Republicans in the State. It is opposed, however, by the Clarksburg *Telegraph* and Morgantown *Post*. The latter paper, referring to the address issued by the Wheeling Republicans, says: "It has attracted general attention throughout the State—in the border counties especially, and has aroused the people to a sense of their duty, and they are promptly spurning it on every side. Letters from prominent men all over the State condemn the whole proceedings as ruinous to the best interests of the people. Nine-tenths of the people of our own county are opposed to the movement, and over in Preston and other adjoining counties the people are a unit against the measure." In none of the journals which oppose it have we seen a single argument against the proposed "new departure."

THE death of JOHN BELL, of Tennessee, only a few days after the death of Mr. FESSENDEN, nearly extinguishes the race of Senators when the Senate was without any doubt the ablest body of men that any nation ever saw. Mr. BELL was in his seventy-third year, and his death was not unexpected. He entered Congress at the age of thirty, and served in the House of Representatives fourteen years uninterruptedly. Appointed Secretary of War by President HARRISON, he resigned when TYLER succeeded to the White House. He was chosen to the Senate in 1847, and remained in that body till 1859. The following year he was nominated for President by the "Constitutional Union" party with Mr. EVERETT for Vice-President. When the South seceded he was strongly disposed to stand by the Union, but went off when President LINCOLN called out the troops. Since that time he has lived in comparative obscurity, his residence since the war having been at the Cumberland Iron Works, which he owned and operated, though during the war he lost most of his property.

DEMOCRATIC committees and speakers continue to weep and wail over the result of the war against the rebellion—and ASA PACKER, by a shrewdness, which if manifested in favor of any good cause, would make him great, makes good his resolution to resist to the bitter end, by dodging the taxes rendered necessary in putting down the rebellion. In Wisconsin, however, the party acquiesce squarely in the result of the war, and strike for new and live issues. But in Pennsylvania they insist on fighting the battle over again, and to give point to their determination, present the people with a candidate, who though rich as Croesus, gave not a farthing to help prosecute the war, and now that it is over, adheres to the great resolve of his life to pay not a dollar of taxes that he can shirk out of.

THE Republicans of Scott county, Iowa, are organizing a rebellion against the corrupt convention system of making nominations—an invention for cheating the people out of their preferences which has no [illegible] nail. It is gratifying to know that the spirit of rebellion in regard to it prevails so extensively that we can safely count on the people refusing hereafter to support candidates ground out by this machine. In Chicago the rebellion is in full blast. They have a Court House clique—a close corporation set up to run the party. Such combinations are not confined to Chicago, but are found in a great many places. In that city the Republicans propose to go to the root of the evil—precisely in what manner we are able to obtain no definite idea. What would do it would be a firm determination rigidly adhered to by all who are satisfied of the injustice and corruption of the convention and "marking" system, to reject utterly nominations ground out by it. Such conventions should have no farther authority with Republicans, but they should be treated as outlawed shams, on a level with ballot-box stuffing and other organized frauds.

THE local event of to-day, the HUMBOLDT centennial celebration, promises to be a grand and imposing affair. A procession, composed of citizens and the various societies and orders of the two cities and vicinity, will form in this city, and move at half-past eight o'clock to the Allegheny Park, where the corner-stone for the proposed HUMBOLDT monument will be laid with appropriate ceremonies. After the ceremonies at the Park, the procession will re-form, and on reaching Liberty street will take the cars of the Pennsylvania Railroad and proceed to Friendship Grove, near Millvale Station, where the grand "Volksfest" will be held.

THE decease of Mr. FESSENDEN will inaugurate (we "inaugurate" everything in this country)—a lively canvass in Maine for the United States Senatorship. Ex-Senator MORRILL and Speaker BLAINE will be the leading candidates. The former is not in the best standing, and the latter is already full of honors, considering how things are. The chances are that they will open a way for a third man—the sort of compromise which belongs peculiarly to American politics. The list includes the names of Hon. ISRAEL WASHBURN, JR., Hon. SAMUEL CONEY, Hon. JOHN A. PETERS, and the present Governor of the State, Hon. J. L. CHAMBERLAIN.

THE charge that ASA PACKER, who is reputed to be worth Twenty Million Dollars, shirks his taxes and pays only *eight dollars and ninety-five cents* on a gold watch or two, has been made in every form that it can be put into words,—but it receives no denial. The charge is supported by official proof, therefore it cannot be denied. The taxes which PACKER wriggles out of are added to the taxes of honest men, and go to swell the taxes of hard-working clerks, mechanics, tradesmen and others. It is to the votes of this class of his fellow-citizens that PACKER lays claim. Will he get them?

GOV. HOFFMAN, after neglecting or refusing for five months to transmit to the Federal Government the action of the Legislature of New York on the Fifteenth Amendment, last week transmitted to the Secretary of State his certificate that New York has ratified the Amendment. The revolutionary purpose which existed of nullifying the action of the Legislature, through the refusal of the Governor to transmit, was for some reason receded from by the Governor, whose action has brought down on him the curses of not a few of the faithful.

IS THE EMPEROR really sick or is he acting? That he has been somewhat ill, is doubtless a fact; but whether he has not improved the occasion to do a little acting to test public sentiment, and gain some idea how France would behave in the immediate prospect of his death, appears highly probable. At any rate, if we are to believe the assurance that the Emperor "has completely recovered from his indisposition," he either has not been as sick as reported, or has a wonderful facility in getting well again.

OUR Washington dispatch this morning contains an interesting statement of the estimated receipts from Internal Revenue taxes, for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1870. The estimated receipts are as follows: From spirits, $45,000,000; tobacco, cigars and snuff, $30,000,000; incomes, etc., $35,000,000; stamps, $17,000,000; all other sources, $40,000,000—total, $167,000,000.

THE commissioning of Gen. SHERMAN to act as Secretary of War till next spring, disposes of a question the management of which certain disinterested and patriotic gentlemen have evinced a wish to take upon themselves. The action of the President will doubtless prove very provoking to some but very acceptable to the country.

AT the decoration of the soldiers' graves at Arlington, in May last, General Rawlins was deeply impressed with the requiem sung by the Beethoven Quintette Club of Washington. To General Sherman he remarked that the requiem was so beautiful he would like, if he should die, to have it sung over him. General Sherman remembered the remark and at the grave of General Rawlins the requiem was sung, holding the vast throng spellbound. The music fitted the words admirably, rising and swelling in sympathetic melody:

Sigh not, ye winds, as passing o'er
The chambers of the dead ye fly.
Weep not, ye dews, for those no more
Shall ever weep, shall ever sigh—
Shall ever weep, shall ever sigh.
Why mourn the throbbing heart at rest;
How still it lies within the breast.
Why mourn when death presents us peace,
And in the grave our sorrows cease—
In the grave our sorrows cease—
Our sorrows cease—our sorrows cease.

WHILE a good many grain growers in the West, last year, made money by selling their crops at the going prices, probably more made the mistake of holding on for higher prices, and either sold for less than their neighbors or not at all. Probably it is true, as an agricultural paper remarks, people generally are more inclined to sell when prices are low than when they are high. When wool was eighty cents a pound, it was more difficult to induce farmers to sell than when it was forty cents per pound. Last fall, with red wheat at $2 25 in the interior of Michigan, farmers hesitated longer in making up their minds to let their crops go than they did last summer when they were offered $1 25 for the same wheat.

MR. CHARLES F. RAYMOND, Norwich, Conn., writes to the New York *Times* to say that he has designed and invented a traction engine, which may be run on any of the streets of New York, drawing or propelling a number of cars or omnibuses, with passengers, at any rate of speed desired, under the easy and perfect control of one man. Such engine may be used on any travel roads, in city or country, at less than half the cost of horses or omnibuses, and with four times the speed. He says he has not the means to introduce his invention and make it profitable—wherein Mr. Raymond proves that he belongs to the numerous class known as inventors.

THE table of revenue receipts for the fiscal year 1867-8 which were furnished to the COMMERCIAL for publication Saturday morning, shows that the largest amount of duties paid by any one class of articles is yielded by sugar and molasses, which are credited with $34,728,065. Next come wools and woolen manufactures, yielding $31,458,775; coffee, $20,657,685; women's and children's dress goods and Italian cloths, $20,830,360; iron and steel, $20,524,024; tea, $9,654,014; cotton manufactures, $7,202,872; spirits and wines, $6,309,525; flax and manufactures thereof, $4,633,365; dress and piece goods, $4,538,706.

AN Ohio farm is described by a Millersport correspondent of the Ironton *Register*. It is known as the Jenkins Farm at Green Bottom, is divided between three boys, and the production is thus stated:

	Bushels.
Gallatin's, the middle piece	32,000
Jefferson's, the lower end	20,000
William A.'s, the upper end	10,000
Total	62,000

That is nearly 20,000 bushels more than was raised in Lawrence county in 1867.

"*The Republic*" is the title of a new evening paper started in New York, by W. H. Hallock, who is a veteran in the business. It is full of promise, that is, promise which comes of performance. The first number evinces ability, experience and means—all the requisites necessary to success on merits. *The Republic* is a paper of four pages of seven columns each, and is sold for two cents. Mr. St. Clair McKelway is the editor-in-chief. The "permanency" of the paper is confidently announced from the start, and apparently with reason.

"Save all work, run the trains free, take charge of the funerals and pay the expenses." This is the humane order of Mr. Samuel Sloan, President of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railway Company.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Let Mr. Sloan go further, and without any delay give orders to have the other mines of his company put in a condition so that another Avondale horror will be impossible. The company can doubtless afford to "take care of the funerals," but the miners cannot afford to furnish the corpses.

THE theory so long adhered to that animal food is absolutely essential for superior development and strength is certainly open to discussion. The Harvard crew, which just missed the goal, lived for weeks on milk, vegetables, and fruits. A Turkish hamal would take an English porter and his load on his shoulders and walk away comfortably, and he never drinks anything stronger than coffee, while a Highland keeper, bred upon milk and oatmeal, will walk most other men down.

IT is reported that the agent of the Spanish War Department in New York has completed a contract with a prominent firm for three thousand Remington rifles, to be used against Cuba. Captain General de Rodas sent a telegraphic dispatch through the Cuban cable for six thousand more, to be delivered at the earliest possible moment.

IT appears that the Avondale mine, by making a tunnel of only sixty feet, could have an outside opening. Although the attention of the agent had been called to the subject, this easy precaution was neglected. It would have taken only a week and the lives of all the miners would have been saved.

SENATOR SCOTT has sent fifty dollars to the Avondale Relief Fund. Is it destined that Pittsburgh will do nothing to increase the fund?

THE COAL AND IRON MONOPOLIES.

A Free Trade Argument Examined—Nova Scotia and Bituminous Coal—The Tariffs.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The free trade press, East and West, taking recent events in the anthracite coal regions for a text, are making a wholesale assault upon the coal and iron interests of the country, in the hope that by mere force of clamor they may influence Congress to some rash legislation upon the tariff, early in the coming session. My attention has been called to an article in the Chicago *Tribune* which contains the current misrepresentations of the subject, and so clearly reveals the animus of its party that I propose with your permission, to answer it, extracting its material parts as follows:

"The advance in the wholesale price of coal from $3 50 to $8 00 per ton, has brought home to the country the knowledge that protection may amount to monopoly."

Anthracite coal is the only coal that has materially advanced in price, and the duty upon it is only forty cents a ton. This duty imposed by the act of June 30, 1864, has made no trouble for five years past. Will the Chicago *Tribune* be kind enough to explain to its readers how this protection of forty cents per ton, "amounts to a monopoly," and why, after sleeping for five years, it has suddenly awakened and become so powerful as to raise the price of anthracite coal four dollars and a half a ton?

The repeal of this duty would not affect the price, for instead of being "found in Nova Scotia in unlimited quantities," as the *Tribune* asserts, no anthracite coal is found there, very little is found elsewhere, and as may be seen by the commercial reports none whatever is brought into the country.

"The coal interests of Pennsylvania, have "combined with the iron interests whereby a "duty of $9 00 per ton is placed on pig iron, and "of $1 25 on this coal. The result is that the "whole manufacturing interests outside of "Pennsylvania, especially the iron establishments, have to submit to the tax of $1 75 on "the coal they obtain from Nova Scotia, or pay "the same tax to the coal companies of Pennsylvania."

I do not see why in this statement the duty jumps so suddenly from $1 25 to $1 75 and it is, to say the least, a sinister blunder of the types which I have seen repeated elsewhere. The duty on bituminous coal is $1 25 as stated, or say $1 35 on the long ton, and honest inquiry as to how it effects the coal market must be profitable. It was imposed by the act of 1861 to compensate for the difference and cost of labor, &c., here and abroad, and up to this time no evils can be imputed to it. Assuming that it keeps some coal out of the country, it is worth while to ask what amount its repeal would let in, and if, as the *Tribune* alleges, there is an "unlimited quantity," or any considerable quantity waiting to come.

The agitation for repeal of the duty is in the interest of Nova Scotia coal, and an increased supply is promised from that source, yet from the best data I can obtain the annual production of coal in Nova Scotia has not attained to five hundred thousand tons, which does not amount to twenty-five per cent. of the annual increased consumption of American coal. Reliance upon Nova Scotia for more than an inconsiderable part of our supply would raise the price of Nova Scotia coal much more than the duty of $1 25 now paid, and the least discouragement of domestic production would be as effective in enhancing the coal as a doubling of the duty.

Taking the *Tribune's* statement for verity, it must appear that repeal of the duty would be but a slight encouragement to importation compared with the alleged increase in price of coal from $3 50 to $8 00 per ton. If it could come at all at $5 50 per ton, and the payment of the duty left a profit, why should not an unlimited quantity come in at $8 00?

Why do not the free traders rely upon this immense profit to stimulate importation of "an unlimited quantity" for the supply of our market, instead of clamoring for a repeal of the duty, which upon their own showing, is trivial?

This gap in their logic indicates a suppression of material facts. The scarcity is in anthracite coal, the duty complained of is upon bituminous. There is no anthracite coal in Nova Scotia, or anywhere else, to come, and neither Nova Scotia nor American bituminous coal, can take its place. The trouble in the anthracite regions slightly increased the consumption of bituminous coal, but the extra demand soon slackened, and the price was not materially affected by it.

Repeal of the duty on bituminous coal would not reduce the price of anthracite coal to any appreciable extent; the producers of the former are in no fault—if the tariff is any protection they are just as deserving of it now as they ever were, and the outcry against them is merely an effort by interested parties to excite such a prejudice as may result in a blind raid upon the productive interests of the country.

The resources of the United States for a supply of bituminous coal, under all circumstances, are practically unlimited, and the duty has been and still is beneficial as a means of saving our market from becoming a reservoir for surplus foreign stock and thus steadying it, and of extending the area of domestic production. The assertion that the duty has been a tax upon the consumer is false, for it is but the equivalent of less than one hundred miles of transportation, beyond which distance from the sea board, Nova Scotia coal, if free of duty, would never penetrate. The duty has helped to make and operate a good many miles of railroad from which the country has derived large incidental improvement, and, if cut off, the development of the coal fields of Middle Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Iowa, and the Southern States, in which great activity now prevails, might be arrested. Owing to the duty a considerable part of the domestic supply meets the foreign upon equal terms on the Atlantic sea board, but the duty being removed, it would be in equilibrium a hundred miles inland, and must go forward at a loss. In consequence the sea board cities would receive a less domestic supply, and in the end they might find Nova Scotia coal free of duty costing them more than it does now.

The anthracite coal-field of this country, and I may say of the world, is limited in extent, and combinations for the control of its products are practicable. Owing to a variety of causes the interest has been gradually consolidated in comparatively few owners with large capitals, combined with the control of lines of transportation, and the result is the creation of a virtual monopoly which for the first time in the history of the country has shown capacity for serious mischief. The iron makers who are consumers of anthracite coal are the worst sufferers from its high price and short supply, yet they are as violently assailed and threatened by the Chicago editor, as if they were co-conspirators, and for added matter of aggravation he elaborately misrepresents the iron question, in such fashion as to deserve a reply, which I hope to make hereafter.

The attack upon the bituminous coal interest is wholly gratuitous, and must be attributed to ignorance the most dense, or reckless malevolence. I am not defending the Anthracite Coal Combination. All combinations for speculative purposes are to be deprecated, but to my mind, those for enhancing the cost of the food of the people are worst of all. The coal miners and operators are doing now for the first time, what Chicago speculators in meat and breadstuffs are doing constantly, and the duty on coal may as justly be charged with the one alone as with the other. The operators were in the coal combination at the start, but the men took it up and carried it out for their own benefit, for the purpose, distinctly avowed, of making an increase of wages. I think strikes are generally a mistake, and often disastrous, and this one, so far as the interests of the miners are concerned, may be no exception; yet it does seem somewhat ungenerous that there should be such general outcry against the workingmen, who are exposed daily to such horrible risks as that disaster at the Avondale mine, reported as I write, which is supposed to have cost the lives of more than two hundred men, and involves present and prospective agonies of body and mind, of which the consumer of anthracite coal, sitting comfortably by his pleasant fire, can form no conception whatever.

Yours, respectfully,
D. J. MORRELL.

AN English correspondent, referring to the Stowe-Byron scandal, says: "The whole of the facts were laid before Sir S. Romilly and Dr. Lushington, under assumed names, and both lawyers concurred that the wife, whoever she might be, ought never to return to such a husband. Such is the solution of the mystery which Lady Byron bore in her bosom for forty years, and which she carried to her grave. It only remains for Dr. Lushington—Sir S. Romilly is dead—to corroborate the facts stated by Mrs. Beecher Stowe; and he can scarcely avoid speaking—now that so much has been divulged—either to deny or to modify the statement put forward. There are none now alive whose personal feelings can be affected by completing and confirming the case." Of course the "facts" refer equally to Mrs. Leigh and Lord and Lady Byron. The former lady was for a considerable time the inmate of the palace, and to a certain extent companion of Queen Victoria—virtually the guest of the realm. The case has a certain interest for the Queen, who will scarcely excuse Dr. Lushington for not in some manner intimating, as he might have done, and not endangered the terrible secret, to the Queen, whose sense of propriety he well knew, enough to enable her, in view of future disclosures, to act so as not to compromise herself. It seems that Dr. Lushington either knows no bad secret or has kept it from at least one person who had a right to know it.

OUR late Minister to China, Mr. Browne, asserted a few days ago that the Chinese Government had granted no privileges to the East India Telegraph Company, an American organization of which ex-Governor Curtin is the President. To the assertion Mr. M. Mickles, of New York, till recently officially connected with the company, replies by saying that "Mr. Browne's dispatch in question affords conclusive evidence that he did not penetrate the State secrets and diplomacy of the Celestial capital." Says Mr. M., "I have direct and positive information, in a letter, in which Mr. Burlingame announces his success in obtaining the right for the East India Telegraph Company to lay their cables in the Chinese waters connecting all the seaports. The letter is dated April 8, 1869."

THE losses by fire throughout the United States during the month of August, just passed, amounted to $6,120,000. This is a startling statement. The loss is nearly double that of August, 1868, and much exceeds the total of any month during the past or present year. The value of property destroyed by fire since January 1, 1869, already amounts to $27,100,000, while the total losses of 1868 were less than $50,000,000. The fire of August 25th, in Philadelphia, when property valued at $1,000,000 was burned, was the most destructive one that has occurred in the country since July 4, 1866, when the city of Portland, Me., was devastated—the loss amounting to $10,000,000. The widespread drought has, of course, been one of the principal causes of this great destruction of property.

SPECIMEN ARGUMENTS.

The Reasons Free Traders Give—Prof. A. L. Perry—A Fizzle in Portland.

Seeing it announced, August 20th, that Prof. A. L. Perry, of Williams College, author of a text book on Political Economy, would address the citizens of Portland, Maine, in behalf of the American Free Trade League, in the Merchants' Exchange, at the hour appointed, I stepped in. Having examined his book I was desirous of seeing the man to learn if he had any stronger arguments to fortify his free trade theory. It needed strengthening. Then it was a novel thing to me to hear a College Professor haranguing the public on political subjects in Exchanges and on public squares. There evidently was not much interest in Portland in his mission. The people of Maine do not seem to be at all ready to repudiate the doctrine of protection so long regarded by them as essential to their prosperity and life. There were two persons and only two who were seated waiting for the performance to commence. Two or three others were, as is usual in reading rooms, perusing the papers. A stranger, wearing but little of the air of a College Professor, but more that of the stump speaker, as he was, was pacing the floor, evidently somewhat anxious as to the size of his audience. One of the gentlemen present, a very intelligent man, was indignant that a Massachusetts man should be visiting the seaports of Maine, as he was doing, to persuade the people to abandon a policy to which his own State was indebted for its Lowell and Lawrence, and its many manufacturing towns in various parts of the State, and a policy on which they must depend for the utilizing of the immense water power of their State. Half an hour after the time named for the speaker to commence, when about a dozen persons had gathered in the Exchange, the inevitable John Neal, ever eager for self-exhibition, introduced Prof. Perry. He commenced by complimenting Portland for the beauty of its excellent harbor and the energy of its citizens as shown by so soon rebuilding the one-half of the city after the disastrous conflagration. He then stated that not all the fires and floods had so greatly damaged Portland, or were so great obstacles to its prosperity, as the tariff—an assertion more easily made than proved. He denounced taxation as so much paid out for which no remuneration is received, showing himself more the low politician than the candidly reasoning professor. Do we not have our street, our bridges, our officers of Government, protection to our property and lives as a compensation for taxes paid? Do we not as really receive a value for money paid out in the shape of taxes as we do for money paid out for any other purpose? Taxation he represented as odious. Is this the part of a good, loyal, peace-loving citizen? To whom is it odious? To the reflecting, honest and good citizen who is willing to pay for what he receives? Certainly not.

But there must be some kind of taxation he affirmed. Not taxation then, but unjust taxation is odious, just as any form of injustice is odious. The less the number of articles taxed, he said, the better, and these articles should be those most used. At the same time he asserted that England had removed all duty from breadstuffs. If the article most used should first of all be taxed, why not breadstuffs? He did not, like a fair man, state the reason why England had removed her duty from breadstuffs, to protect her manufacturers against the interests of her landholders, to cheapen the price of labor.

He instanced the reduction of rates of the Atlantic cable, and the consequent increase of income from it, to show that the less the duty the more the revenue—an unfair illustration. In many cases, and to a limited extent this is true, but it is not a rule to be followed in adjusting a tariff. The demand governs the supply, and this demand is not increased in proportion always to the reduction of the duty. The quantity of breadstuffs was not increased in England in proportion to the reduction of the duty, for the duty being nothing, the quantity of corn imported ought to have been infinite. The amount of saltpetre used in this country would not be increased to an unlimited extent by removing the duty. Besides it is not always desirable to increase the consumption as in the cases of alcohol and tobacco. Lessen the tax, he would say, to increase the consumption; increase it, we would rather say, to diminish it, and thus protect ourselves against their evils.

The use of the word protection, he said, was fraudulent. The husband protects his wife, the father his child, and our Heavenly Father protects all His children who commit themselves to Him. It is not so, he said, with the Government. But is this so, we ask? Does not our Government protect a particular industry and foster and cherish it that it may assume mature and manly proportions when it may be left to care for itself? Have not the cotton manufactories of New England been so protected in their infancy? Without the fostering care of the Government, could they have lived? Where is the fraud? If it shall be said that the protection of our interest will be at the expense of other interests we should deny it, except in some unimportant cases. And the evil here is no greater than it is in all other parts of our governmental machinery; it is unavoidable. Here, however, in the end, all parts are benefited; the demand for labor may be increased, capital multiplied, and the cost of the article reduced so that buyer and seller and labor will all receive an advantage from the protection. Protection to our child, fostering care bestowed on him does not injure the other children of the same family. So those branches of industry which most enrich a nation may be fostered and cherished and another nation refused a monopoly in it.

The duties on articles used in ship building, the branch of business in which Maine has been particularly interested, and the branch which has greatly suffered for nine years, he especially dwelt on, saying that these duties on a thousand ton ship were $12,000, rendering it impossible for her to compete with her English neighbors. In answer we would say then, if this department needs protection, protect it. Let our commerce and manufactures prosper together.

No one claims that our tariff is perfect; changes may be made. To find fault is easy; to adjust satisfactorily all its parts is not so easy, although the Professor conveyed the impression that he thought he could readily do it. At twelve o'clock when we were compelled to leave to meet other engagements, some thirty persons had come in from the street to listen, some for a few moments only. The appeal to self-interests, to local interests, to popular feeling and the want of calm, sound reasoning were unworthy the occasion and the position held by the speaker. It was a feeble performance. But one thing is certain, the "American Free Trade League," of which New York is the center, is in earnest. Time and money will be freely used to accomplish their ends.

S.

The President and General Cameron.

Senator Cameron was very attentive to the President during his last visit to Pennsylvania, and recently it has been arranged that the President shall be taken in a special car of the Northern Central Railroad Company on an excursion through Pennsylvania, at the invitation of Don Cameron, the President of the Northern Central Railroad. President Grant has accepted this invitation, and the elegant President's car belonging to Mr. Cameron has been sent to Jersey City to convey the President to Harrisburg via the Eastern Pennsylvania Railroad and the Lebanon Valley Railroad to Harrisburg. The party will start in a day or two and stop at Harrisburg for a day, to give the President an opportunity to see Governor Geary, and partake of the hospitalities of Senator Cameron. From Harrisburg the President will go to Pittsburgh and pay a short visit to a relative of his, Mr. McKennan, in Washington county. During the trip it is expected the vacancy in the Secretaryship of War will be filled or agreed upon.—*Telegraph to the Philadelphia Inquirer.*

It is amusing to witness the anxiety of the Camerons and the tricks to which they resort to make it appear that they are Gen. Grant's keepers. The "excursion through Pennsylvania" is an invention, as is the entire dispatch in spirit and nearly so in detail. Gen. Grant, early in the season, simply promised to visit some relations and friends in Washington before returning permanently to the White House. He was to have done so last week, but the death of Secretary Rawlins prevented. Mrs. Grant being in New York the start is made from there. He could not well refuse the offer of a special car, nor reject such courtesies the Camerons proffered with it. The rest is an invention, the idea of "fixing up" the appointment of Secretary of War between Grant and the Camerons, which the above dispatch was framed to inculcate, having already been exploded by the President quietly commissioning Gen. Sherman to perform the duties of the office. So transparent is the object of the *Inquirer's* dispatch that if it have any effect at all it must be of a character quite the opposite of that which it was intended to exert.

THE contractor for building the bridge over the Mississippi at Omaha, having made arrangements to employ Chinese laborers, he has been notified by the Irish and other foreign laborers of that locality, that he will not be allowed to employ Chinamen for that purpose. He has, nevertheless, made contracts in California to obtain Chinese laborers, and intends to bring them to Omaha very soon. This is the very worst kind of Know Nothingism. When the Irish first came to this country they were resisted in the same spirit, though not to the same extent, with which they resist the Chinese—a tyranny which they could not sufficiently condemn. Experience should temper the action of foreigners who undertake to persecute those of other lands who are doing as they have done in seeking homes and employment here. Their notification to the bridge contractor at Omaha is a species of dictation which will never be submitted to. It is setting up a principle which cannot fail to work to their own injury. The insolence of the thing is sublime.

ONE year ago the stock of the Erie Company was set down in the stock list at $28,465,200 of common stock, and $8,536,900 of preferred, or $37,002,100 in all; but, during the gambling campaign between Vanderbilt and Drew, the latter had changed a large but unknown amount of the company's convertible bonds—which he held as security for a loan—into stock, and threw it upon the market. Since then there has been no reliable information of how much stock was in existence until Thursday last, when the stock was registered, which shows that there is $70,000,000 of common stock, and $8,000,000 of preferred, or, in other words, that the stock has been watered something over one hundred per cent. What is true of Erie is measurably true of all the trunk lines. Business being done on the expanded basis, the people have to pay. A road run on its actual and honest cost could make money at rates that would impoverish the watered concerns.

CHICAGO don't patronize the Century Plant. A paper of that city says it isn't worth fifty cents to see it, and the persons having it in charge have overreached themselves in the speculation. Now what has St. Louis or Cincinnati to say to that?

IT is reported in Boston, says the New York *Sun*, that Mrs. Stowe is so overcome by the unexpected reception of her article on Lord Byron that she is quite ill. Domestic afflictions and grief are assigned as the cause of her imprudence in publishing the article.

THE COAL MINE DISASTER.

Particulars—Incidents—Scenes.

SCRANTON, PA., September 9, 1:30 A. M.—Ninety bodies have been found, eighty-two of which have been brought to the surface. A doctor was called for to attend the men who explored the mine, but none present volunteered, and Dr. Riceard, of Plymouth, came from Plymouth to perform the duty of resuscitating the miners if more foul air is encountered. The Coroner will take testimony on Saturday afternoon.

Heaps of coal left in the chute have been lighted and are blazing in a long line extending from the railroad up the hill.

Great outbreaks of grief occur among the women in the nearest miners' houses.

SCRANTON, PA., September 9.—The following is a full list of the dead by the mine disaster at Avondale: Palmer Steele, Dennison Slocum, John Bowen, Wm. Powell, Wm. Williams, W. Phillips, Wm. Evans, Murray E. Edwards, Jacob E. Mosier, Peter Contin, John Clark, Wm. J. Evans, Geo. Stackhouse, Edwin Jones, Morgan Watkins, And. W. Frothingham, Wm. Allen, Thos. D. Jones, Peter Johnson, Evan Hughes, inside foreman; Wm. Bowen, Jas. Powell, Thos. Hughes, Wm. Rose, Wm. Porfit, Wm. N. Williams, Wm. Lewis, John Hughes, Thos. Morris, Elijah Bryant, Thos. Roberts, Wm. Dick, Daniel Jones, David Thomas, Daniel Divans, Evans Reese, E. W. Edwards, Henry Morris, Wm. T. Williams, David S. Rose, Richard Woolley, John R. Davis, David James, Wm. Evans, Wm. Williams, Richard O. Mens, Willie Hallon, Wm. Evans, James Powell, Thos. Hallon, Edward Owen, John Burtch, John Burtch, Jr., John Jenkins, Wm. R. Evans, Daniel Wood, Wm. Nass, David Rose, Jr., Griffith Roberts, John Ruth, Jos. Morris, Patrick McQuick, Henry Smith, Shem Howell, Thos. Davis, Wm. Dowdle, John Rohrty, Thos. Ryan, Hugh Gilroy, John Malar, Patrick Burke, Wm. T. Morgan, Jas. Murray, Michael Daly, D. P. Price, James Phillips, James Williams, John D. Evans, Wm. Harding, Samuel B. Morgan, Wm. B. Evans, Wm. Wildrich, Reese Sunday, Thos. Llewellyn, Wm. Davis, John Thomas, John Davis, Wm. T. Williams, Wm. D. Johns, Darius Guyter, Wm. Reese, Wm. Spike, John Harris, Thos. Jones, Thomas Phillips, Lewis Daires, Chas. Frey, David Johnson, Jas. Malon, Jas. Harkins, Wm. D. Jones, Edward Taylor, Rowland Jones, Madison Alliback, Daniel Edwards, John Powell, John Thomas.

The above, one hundred and eight in number, were in the mine. Besides these, Thomas Williams and David Jones were suffocated Monday evening in attempting to enter the mines. Funerals have been going on all day. Thirty-seven were buried this afternoon in Hyde Park Welsh Cemetery. Sixty-one corpses in all have been received in this city. Others have been buried at points down the valley.

NEW YORK, September 10.—A Scranton dispatch says: Mr. Benjamin Hughes is quite satisfied that no more bodies remain below, and in this opinion he is indorsed by the best authorities. Nevertheless, to satisfy everybody, the work of search being temporarily stopped for thoroughly ventilating, the exploration will be carried on again to-morrow with additional gangs of men, and every possible nook and corner explored.

The funeral of forty-three miners to-day was an event of unusual impressiveness. A solemn requiem was tolled by the city bells; flags were hung at half-mast; stores were closed; the principal streets deserted; the numerous locomotives were draped in mourning, and all the working population of Scranton appeared to have betaken themselves to Avondale. On one train of thirty-seven platform cars, carrying three thousand five hundred passengers to the scene of the late disaster, so great was the crush that two men were knocked off the cars and cut to pieces. The throng at Avondale was immense and extended down the railroad track for miles. A vast majority of those present came purely from motives of curiosity. There were hundreds of women dressed in costumes more befitting a pic-nic than a funeral, and among many of the men there was a levity and rudeness of manner better adapted to the neighborhood of a prize ring than a solemn scene of such great grief.

A great deal of controversy is going on in town on the question of who is to blame for the present inefficient way of ventilating the mines and giving protection to the miners. One side insists that it is the miners who are to blame, for if they choose to say: We will not work in any mine which is unprovided with means of escape in case of accident to the shaft, the owners of the mines would quickly see that it was to their interest to adopt the proper precautions against the dangers that are now so apparent. The miners, they say, will take the risk of working anywhere provided they are paid, and are as utterly indifferent to palpable danger as the sailor who goes to sea in a leaky ship.

Some adequate conception of the great disaster may be gathered from the fact that in Avondale are left only nine heads of families, including Mr. Conrad Lee, the Superintendent, of the busy throng which were to be seen there before the fire of Monday last. All the rest of the men have gone to their eternal rest.

THE STORY OF THE FIRST DESCENT.

William Halliday, who was among the first to enter the mine after the fire was extinguished, has made the following statement:

PINE RIDGE COLLIERY, September 8.—I, Wm. Halliday, have been three times down the shaft; the first time I could not go away from the bottom. I went down the second time to-day, and, with three others, went up the plane in the east gangway, as near as I could judge, one hundred paces; the first we saw were two men in a car, dead; a few paces further on were sixty-six men and boys, in a pile, lying in different positions—some on their faces, others on their backs; fathers with sons in their arms, who, from appearances, had died with great struggle. We began to feel overcome with the fire-damp and smell from the dead bodies, but still felt as if we could not come away without bringing one of the dead with us, and accordingly we each got a boy on our shoulders and brought them up with us. After I found this lot of men I went about fifty feet further on to the back end but found no more. The third time, I with three others went in the same gangway and brought out a man. About thirty of the men had their shirts drawn over their heads for protection.

HIDEOUS HUMAN STATUARY.

The fact, as stated by Mr. Halliday, that thirty of the men were found with their heads and faces covered by their shirts, is accepted as evidence of a terrible struggle on the part of the miners to fight for life as long as possible. The positions of the bodies also indicated as much, although the faces of the dead, except in a few instances, exhibited no signs of great suffering or mental torture. Even on that cold cluster of human bodies grouped together like hideous statuary by the hand of death, the testimony of affection in the last hour of life was written. Folded in each other's arms were friends who had stood by each other under the sunlight above, and now, though dead, their bodies were locked together in friendship. The man Evans was found partially sitting up and holding on each arm a boy, his own son, who had answered the same dread summons that came to his helpless father. What the feelings of all the prisoners were we may attempt to imagine, but we can never fully realize.

HOW THE MEN MET THEIR DEATH.

It should be explained that the galleries which penetrate this mine are irregular in line, running east and west under the hill to a considerable distance, with chambers at intervals and doors at varying distances to keep out currents of foul air. There is no doubt but that the miners at once divined the accident that had occurred, and took prompt measures to save themselves. In the long galleries, running deviously east and west, the miners were scattered at work, some in the gangways, others in the chambers, following the usual routine of daily toil. Laborers were filling cars from the broken coal brought down by the miner's pick; boys were driving forward the mules to the mouth of the shaft with car loads of coal to be hoisted to the world above; all was proceeding in the customary way, when the rush back of the sulphurous gas from the furnace told the miners too well the nature of the disaster that had occurred.

In the light of what the brave men discovered on going down to rescue their fallen comrades, we can easily trace what followed when the discovery became known through the mine that the shaft was stopped and the fresh air of heaven excluded. All those in the vicinity of the furnace retreated by winding ways so as to avoid all contact with the poisonous gases, to the utmost limits of the mine, to a gang way twelve hundred feet from the bottom of the shaft. No doubt there was a fearful hurrying backwards, for the fatal carbon rushed with hot and rustling breath along the galleries and overtook many a poor fellow who vainly strove to reach the place of delusive safety.

At the entrance to the last gallery of the mine sixty-seven appalled but yet collected miners met and, with the true instinct of self-preservation, proceeded at once to barricade themselves in between a space extending in a semi-circular sweep some two hundred feet. At either end of this limit were two doors which were instantly closed, and on some crevices being discovered the men pulled their shirts off and stopped the interstices, but not before the fearful demon in the air had pentrated their last retreat—not in force, however, but in sufficient strength to do the work of death with unerring certainty. In this terrible chamber their lamps extinguished, and the blackness of eternal night closed around them. It is carefully estimated that the strongest of the men succumbed in eight hours after their self-immurement. The supply of fresh air which they locked in was quickly exhausted by the breathing of sixty-seven pair of powerful lungs; while all the time the coal above, below and around them was emitting the deadly carbon. Mr. Thomas, one of the first of the heroic fellows who penetrated in this point in search of the missing men, reports that after breaking in the barrier and gaining entrance to the gangway where all those human lives surrendered to the King of Terrors, the sight that met his gaze completely unmanned him, and he wept like a little child. To him there was nothing terrible in the spectacle; the men were once his comrades; their cold, begrimed faces were familiar to his eye, and from the danger of which they were the victims he himself had many narrow escapes. It was the touching friendship for each other which these rude sons of toil showed in the last moments of their struggle for life that melted the soul of the brave, stern man who descended the perilous shaft to save them if he could. Men were found locked in each other's embraces; others with hands clasped laid themselves down to die; one was discovered calmly sitting by a prostrate companion, as though listening to his dying request. A father fell into his eternal sleep holding his son to his bosom. Nothing harsh or angry was observed in the features of the poor fellows. Within a space of forty feet they had yielded up their lives, evidently with a heroic resignation and a calm resolve to die like men.

AMONG THE FAMILIES OF THE DEAD.

The Scranton *Republican* of the 9th, says: It is utterly impossible adequately to describe the terrible scenes of bitter anguish among the women and children outside the lines during the time of the hoisting and bringing out of the dead. Such terrific and heart-rending cries of agony and distress, such weeping and wailing, it falls to the lot of but few to witness. All night long the cries of women and children were heard upon the extensive walls of the colliery, and up and down the road that skirts the hillside. It is impossible to convey any correct idea of the dreariness of this night scene, broken by the sobbings and moanings of these distressed widows and orphans; the whole sufficient to appal the senses and chill the blood. Many of the distressed women, acknowledging and realizing to its full extent the awful situation of their husbands and sons, were sitting and walking in front of their houses all night long, uttering low, plaintive and pitiful sounds. It was almost impossible to get their attention even for a moment in order to express a hope for better things to come out of their uncertainty. They realized the worst. Hope was gone—the last ray extinguished. "Pity my poor little ones" was a constant expression which will be appreciated with double and treble force when we consider the destitute condition occasioned by the strike which has but just ended. All these homes are in a most miserable condition. These people need immediate help. During the day, while the bodies were being taken out, the expressions of countenance of these poor creatures in waiting along the line were awful. As one body after another was taken out and uncovered for recognition the pent up agony would seem to burst forth anew in the most distressing manner. When it was announced that the body of Mr. Evans was found with a son embraced in each arm, the anguish of that wife and mother was most afflicting, as she ran up the road distracted with grief. Other anxious faces are here—there are wives looking for husbands and sons, mothers looking for their dead boys, and sisters looking for fathers and brothers. In passing one house, one poor frantic woman was groaning under the burden of a lost husband and sons, and uttering the pitiful cry of "Who will care for my poor children now?" That beseeching, heart-rending petition is often heard upon every hand: "O God, be merciful!" "Have pity!" It is sufficient to chill the blood in the veins to behold such scenes and hear such cries. One woman was seen standing with a little one in her arms and three or four tugging away at her skirts, lisping "papa," "papa;" she, in the depths of her despair, seemed intently gazing with upturned countenance upon some bright object of a cherished faith. There were no tears at Avondale yesterday; the depths of agony were too great for such an expression, for the wild and impassioned grief seems as if it would rend the very soul and distract the mind. It cannot run away in tears. The hardest heart must be moved to offer substantial pity to these poor unfortunates.

ANOTHER DANGEROUS MINE.

The Delaware and Lackawanna corporation is immensely wealthy, and has another mine, called the Taylorsville shaft, run on precisely the same principle as the Avondale mine, and liable at any time to the same fearful accident. It remains to be seen whether this corporation will take any steps even in compliance with the statute law of the State to render their mines a little less like huge traps for human life. The feeling on this head is confined to no particular class. Men ask, is it not about time that this recklessness of life should cease? If the wretches sent to the State Legislature prefer using human life as a means of extorting black mail to doing their honest duty, is that any reason why the companies should feel themselves at liberty to disregard every means of providing against such calamities as this at Avondale? The most sensible advice that could be given the miners in the matter is to reject all solicitation to go into any mine constructed after the fashion of the one at Avondale.

RELIEF FOR THE SUFFERERS.

The committee appointed for the relief of the Avondale sufferers organized at Plymouth Friday night by electing E. C. Wadhams President, Henderson Gaylord Treasurer, and N. L. Webster Secretary. A relief committee was appointed to attend to and relieve the immediate wants of the needy. Committees throughout the country are requested to forward, without unnecessary delay, any contributions they may have on hand, or may hereafter receive, to Henderson Gaylord, Plymouth, Pa.

LATE SECRETARY RAWLINS.

His Last Utterances—His Love for the President and Anxious Wish for the Freedom of Cuba.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 8, 1869.

On Sunday afternoon, having confirmed his faith in the teachings of Christianity by observing two of its most sacred forms—receiving baptism and partaking in the last sacrament of the Lord's Supper—General Rawlins expressed his relief and peace of mind on religious matters. After a few moments apparently wrapped in wondering thought over the vastness of eternity and the consolation of religion, he opened his eyes, and, noticing Postmaster General Cresswell standing by his bedside with an extreme sadness pictured upon his countenance, signified a wish to say something. Mr. Creswell drew close by the side of the helpless form and said:

"General, have you anything you wish to say to me?"

Making a feeble effort to raise himself, he replied, "Yes, I have something to say to you. I have not long to live. My days are fast passing away; but may God spare me to see the President. Give my love to the President. Tell him how I wished to see him. I have always tried to serve him faithfully. Tell him to go on in the Administration as he has begun. Give my love to the Ministers of the Cabinet. Tell each of them how I love them for their integrity, for their virtue, for their earnestness in their duty. Tell them how I honor them all." Here General Rawlins made some effort to change his position.

Mr. Cresswell said: "General, do you feel easy?"

General Rawlins—I am comfortable, but something troubles me.

Mr. Cresswell—It is the future comfort and protection of your family?

General Rawlins—Yes; that grieves me. I am poor in the world's goods. I have nothing to leave them to guard them against want. Could I survive I could take care of them, but who will take care of them when I am gone?

Mr. Cresswell—Do not grieve yourself about your family. They will be kindly cared for. They will be cared for by the nation.

General John E. Smith was also standing by the bedside. This officer entered the service in 1861 as Colonel of the Forty-fifth Illinois Regiment, in which General Rawlins was to take the majority, but at the solicitation of General Grant, as "offering better advantages," accepted a position as aide-de-camp, with the rank of First Lieutenant. After Mr. Creswell had given assurance of the care the nation would have for his family, Gen. Smith leaned over the bed and said: "The Army of the Tennessee, your comrades, General, will take care of the wife and children of their Adjutant. Will you allow them to do it?" General Rawlins shook his head three times—a habit familiar to all personally acquainted with him. He then closed his eyes, apparently feeling a great weight of anxiety removed from his mind. Here a few moments' pause interrupted the conversation. Mr. Creswell soon broke the silence, saying: "General, is there anything more you would like to say?"

General Rawlins again opened his eyes, which now beamed with unusual brightness, and said, "Yes, I have something more to say. There is Cuba, poor, struggling Cuba. I want you to stand by the Cubans. Cuba must be free. Her tyrannical enemy must be crushed. Cuba must not only be free, but all her sister friends. This republic is responsible for this. I am passing away, but you must look after this. We have been together; now, you must see to this."

The question of Cuba seemed to occupy a large share of the thoughts of General Rawlins in these last moments. He manifested great anxiety on this subject, as if one of his desires to prolong his life was to see Cuba freed from the galling yoke of Castilian pride and oppression. The statements that General Rawlins made some observations in relation to reconstruction are entirely incorrect, though he did, on a former occasion, express as another reason why he wished to live a little longer was to see the questions still agitating the country harmoniously settled. But the notes taken by Postmaster General Creswell of these last utterances of General Rawlins, and of which the above is the substance, do not mention the subject of reconstruction at all. The conversation was confined to three things—his love for the President and his attachment towards his associate Ministers—all of whom he honored; second, provision for his family, and third, the independence of Cuba.

The earnestness of General Rawlins may be judged from the fact that he never failed at every Cabinet meeting to bring up the question. On one occasion he spoke with great vehemence. After he had finished he apologized to the President for his manner, saying, "I have been your adjutant, and I think you will excuse me for being earnest." The President promptly replied, "Certainly, and you are still my adjutant."

SAM PATCH OUTDONE.

A Leap From a Railway Train Under Full Speed—Marvellous Adventure of a Negro Woman.

[From the Memphis (Tenn.) Appeal.]

One of the most remarkable leaps ever recorded, was made yesterday evening by a negro woman, a passenger on the Memphis bound train, within a few miles from this city. The affair would be incredible (indeed, we can scarcely credit it as it is), were it not attested by a score or two of passengers, from whom we learn the following particulars of the adventure: A negro woman got on the train at Grand Junction and asked the conductor to put her out at a farm-house about ten miles from Memphis. She said she could not remember the name of the place, nor could she so describe it that the conductor could recognize it, so he told her to keep a sharp look-out, and let him know when they were approaching it. Thus instructed, the woman took her seat forward and kept her eye skinned for her stopping-place. When about twelve miles from town, the conductor started into the rear car, forgetting all about Dinah, let the engineer pull the throttle wide open and come townward "a howling." When he got near the door of the second car, he seated himself beside a passenger and commenced a pleasant chat, from which he was startled by seeing the wench come running aft through the car. As she passed him and flung open the door, he grabbed at her dress but missed it, and in another second she had reached the platform and jumped off—the train going at lightning speed! The astonished passengers and conductor saw for a moment a confused mass of calico, red brogans and black legs flash in the air and vanish instantly as the train sped on. The horrified conductor jumped for the bell-rope, and gave a pull that made the engineer jump for the reverse lever and whistle down the brakes as if a ninety-car train was coming on a down grade in the opposite direction at sixty miles an hour. To cut a long story short, as soon as possible the train was stopped and backed up to where the "unfortunate colored female" took her leap, as was confidently expected, into eternity, and where they thought to find her mangled remains. But they were mistaken. The remains were found, it is true, but there was not much mangling about them. She was stunned a little, and had a patch of wool knocked off the top of her head, and there was an awful dent in the ground where she hit, but further than this no damage seemed to have been done. The conductor made a couple of hands hustle her into the baggage car, and the train came on to the city. When it reached the depot the woman was "all right," jumped out of the car, and walked off as if nothing had happened.

ACCORDING to the Paris *Annuaire de l' Association*, the total number of continental co-operative workingmen's societies is 16,000, the number of members 500,000, and the total annual business 500,000,000 francs yearly. This computation is inclusive of all societies for burial, mutual aid, bank, supply and manufacturing. In Germany there are, we are told, at least 1,500 successful co-operative societies in operation, including two hundred and fifty stores and manufactories, and over eleven hundred banks. The total membership is set down as over 200,000 persons, who represent 1,000,000, the capital of $12,000,000 in constant, active circulation, and a further sum of $32,700,000 in deposits and loans.

Professor M. C. Read, of Hudson, Ohio, with the geological corps of Professor Newbury, now developing the mineral resources of Warren, Ohio, passed through recently and reported the finding of fossils of the fish variety, in the shale rock beneath low water in the Mahoning river, about one-half mile north of that point. Among the fossils found was that of a fish's spine, measuring fourteen inches, which belonged to one of the finny tribe supposed to be about fifteen or sixteen feet in length. Professor Read also reports that the stone known as the Berea sandstone lies beneath Warren, and is accessible and suitable for flagging.

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A Defensive Medicine.

"In time of peace prepare for war," is a sound military maxim. "Let not the sickly season find you unprepared," is an equally good rule in medical jurisprudence. The man must be made of iron who finds himself at the close of summer as strong as at its commencement. Such a phenomenon is rare, even among the most robust of the human family. Muscular and constitutional vigor oozes out of us in the broiling weather of July and August, and few of us at the opening of the fall, are in the best possible condition to defy the unhealthy influences of the season.

Fever and ague and bilious remittent fevers, together with a variety of complaints that affects the digestive organs, the liver and the bowels, form a portion of the Autumn programme. Bear in mind that exhaustion invites these disorder, and that staminal vigor enables the system to repel them. "To be weak is to be miserable," says Satan to his defeated legions, in "Paradise Lost," and the axiom is correct, though it come from an evil source.

Ho! then, ye weak and feeble, fortify yourselves against the invisible enemy that pervades the Autumnal air. The best defense against miasma is a course of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. This rare vegetable tonic will improve your appetite, stimulate your digestion, give firmness to your nerves, invigorate your muscular fibre, regulate your secretions, cheer your spirits, and put your entire physique in perfect working order. It is easily done. The standard tonic and alterative which will recuperate and build you up, is not 'bad to take,' but, on the contrary, a pleasant medicine.

See, however, that you have the genuine article. There are imitations and counterfeits in the market, and they are all worthless or deleterious. Bear in mind that HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS is sold only in glass (never by the gallon or cask), and that each bottle beers a label surmounted by a vignette of St. George and the Dragon, and our revenue stamp over the cork.

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